The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 128.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Eight companies have withdrawn from the Fire Underwriter's Union of Boston.

—By a fire in a stable in New York on Sunday morning two men were burned to death.

—Col. James McCoy, of Gen. Sherman's staff, died of consumption in New York on Friday.

—William Cunningham, tried at Newark, N. J., for conspiring to murder his wife, has been found guilty.

—Gen. Crook has ordered that Gordon, the leader of the Black Hills party, lately captured, be released on parole.

—Gen. Forrest, the ex-rebel, will participate in the decoration ceremonies at the national cemetery at Memphis to-day.

—The Cozzins hotel property in Omaha is advertised at Sheriff's sale on June 15th, to satisfy a judgment against George Francis Train.

—Last Friday night Adam Sting and wife, aged respectively about eighty, were burned to death in their house at East Hamburg, N. Y.

—A petition of bankruptcy has been filed against Fox & Howard, contractors, of Chicago. Their unsecured liabilities will reach $169,000.

—The bondholders of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad have filed a petition in the United States District Court at Memphis to have their foreclosure confirmed.

—A gang of counterfeiters, five Italians and one woman, were captured in New Orleans on Saturday. They had five hundred dollars in counterfeit nickels, dies, plates, &c.

—A dispatch says a boat containing a pleasure party of three young women and two men, on Half Way River, Nova Scotia, was capsized, and three of the party drowned.

—Governor Jacobs, of West Virginia, has issued a proclamation declaring that the seat of government of that State has been removed from Charleston and is now located at Wheeling.

—A libel suit for $10,000 brought by Stephen Grant against the Portland (Me.) *Press*, was decided in favor of the defendant. The *Press* asserted that Grant was the biggest liar in the State.

—Mrs. Nancy Marshall, who was implicated in the poisoning of Mrs. Nancy E. Boyce, at New Bethel, Ind., took an overdose of morphine, from the effect of which she died on Saturday morning.

—The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor*, the Republican organ of the State, calls for the impeachment of Governor Weston. The article creates considerable sensation, as it may foreshadow the course of the party.

—At Hartford, Conn., H. G. Cameron, of the University crew of Trinity College, was drowned last Friday, while practicing in a shell in company with S. D. Hooker, captain of the crew, and H. M. Sherman, also of the crew. The shell was capsized by the wash of a steamer.

—Rev. Warren, *alias* Copeland, who figured in Baltimore and New Orleans, was in Memphis during the first part of last week, and registered himself as Ed. Perrin, of New Albany, Ind. On Thursday he pawned his watch for a railroad ticked and left for the East *via* Chattanooga.

—Mrs. Rohm, the "Fat Woman" at Barnum's show, died at her residence in East Baltimore on Friday, aged 29. Her weight was five hundred and eighty-three pounds, height six feet four inches, and span around the waist seventy-two inches. Her maiden name was Hannah Jane Duck.

—At Philadelphia, James Mervine, a policeman while in citizen's dress on Saturday evening, quarried in a beer saloon with George, *alias* Goose Alexander. The quarrel was continued in the street, when Mervine drew his revolver and shot Alexander five times, fatally wounding him.

—J. Hale Sypher, ex-member of Congress, and A. J. Sypher, planters of St. Mary's parish, La., have gone into bankruptcy. Their partnership liabilities are over $140,000, and their assets less than $25,000. J. Hale Sypher's personal liabilities are $16,500, and his personal assets amount to $732.

—Capt. Eads has been making soundings in and around the South Pass at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and is highly gratified with the result of his investigations. The weather has been favorable for his purposes, and he now states that he will commence operations at a much earlier date than was at first anticipated.

—A dispatch from London says that Paul Boyton, who started to cross the channel from Cape Grisnez, France, to Dover, in his life-saving suit, landed between Dover and South Foreland on Saturday morning, having been in the water continuously for twenty-three hours and thirty-eight minutes.

—The town of Wallace, Kansas, is partly located on the Government reservation, and orders have been issued by the Department commander, notifying nearly all residents of the place that they are squatters, and must leave by the 15th of June. The post-office and all business houses and the railroad depot will have to be moved under the order.

—A dispatch from Grenada, Colorado, says the first spike was driven on Saturday at that place on the extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to Pueblo. A large amount of material has accumulated, and track laying will be pushed forward at the rate of one mile per day. It is expected that trains will be running to Los Animus by August 1st, and Pueblo October 1st.

—At Massillon, Ohio, on Saturday, a German, named Caspar Wenzel, leaning against a freight car to which a shifting engine was attached, was watching the procession. After the procession had passed the engine started and Wenzel lost his balance and fell between two cars across the rail. Five cars passed over both legs, causing his death in a few minutes. He was fifty-four years old and leaves a large family.

—An attempt was made last Friday night to rob the National Mohawie Bank, at Great Barrington, Mass. Several masked burglars entered the house of F. N. Deland, the cashier, and having gagged and handcuffed him, compelled him to go with them to the bank, where they tried to get him to open the vault. Being unsuccessful, they took revenge by robbing Deland's house of all valuables, and then decamped.

—The determination of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to appeal from the decision of Judge Dillon in the terminus case was carried out at Des Moines on Thursday. The company filed its supersedeas on that day, and took out its writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case will probably be docketed by the middle of July, and be ready for a hearing before the Supreme Court in the middle of October or November next.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 30, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.172	47	69	N.W.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.035	76	22	Calm.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.086	64	55	Calm.	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 30.094.
Mean Thermometer, 63.
Highest Thermometer, 73.
Lowest Thermometer, 41.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., May 31, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

During Monday through the Atlantic States, rising, followed by falling, barometer; winds back to northeast and southeast; warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Funeral of Forty-eight Victims of the Disaster.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 29.—The funeral of forty-eight victims of the disaster at Holyoke took place this morning in the basement of the new Catholic church. An immense crowd was in attendance. The coffins were placed on a dais in the centre of the room, and after some thirty-five coffins had been thus arranged, the platform gave way, causing a momentary panic. One woman shrieked and fainted, and had to be carried out. The excitement, however, soon subsided. Funeral orations were pronounced by Rev. Fathers Primeau, of Worcester, and Gognier, of this city. The procession was more than a mile long, and followed the remains to the French Catholic cemetery at South Hadley Falls.

FIRST EDITION.

DECORATION DAY.

Remembering the Dead Heroes.

Interesting Ceremonies at the Various Cemeteries.

Address by Secretary Bristow at Louisville.

Burying the Hatchet at Little Rock.

The Ceremonies at Louisville—Address by Secretary Bristow.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—The decoration of Federal graves at Cave Hill to-day was attended by a large crowd. Secretary Bristow delivered the oration, followed by a short address by Hon. James Speed, ex-Attorney General, U. S. A.

The following is Secretary Bristow's oration:

Perhaps nothing more distinctly marks the degree of civilization attained by a country or community than tender regard for the memory of its dead. The monuments erected, the flowers planted by loving hands in the resting places of the dead testify to the virtues of the living. The splendid cemeteries of great cities and the modest graveyards of villages and neighborhoods betoken the existence of a sentiment alike creditable to each. Our own beautiful Cave Hill, wherein we meet to-day, with its green sward, its trees and flowers, its marble monuments, bearing names familiar to us all, tell us the people of Louisville cherish the memory of departed friends.

But our solemn and tender feeling for the dead is here exalted by the generous spirit of patriotism inspired by recollections which the ceremonies of this day must revive. We are assembled to celebrate the valor and virtue of men who died to preserve the blessings of personal liberty and free government to us and our posterity. The memory of their heroic endurance and daring courage should live in the hearts of succeeding generations so long as the principles for which they fought and died shall survive, and be valued among men. Occasions like this must ever be full of interest to those who love their country and desire the perpetuation of its institutions. With mingled feelings of sadness and joy we come to decorate with fresh flowers, emblematic of our affection, the graves of soldiers who gave their lives in defense of that Union which was preserved by the valor of themselves and their comrades.

The fundamental idea upon which the great founders builded has been carried to its logical result, and the political axiom of our fathers that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, has found fuller illustration and broader application. It is immortal: declaration is no longer limited by ideal boundaries, but reaches forth to every man of whatever race or color, who breathes the air or treads the soil of the Union. The universality of its application is now plainly declared in our written Constitution, and our National emblem floats over none who are not entitled to its equal protection. Looking back to the beginning of the struggle, and calling to mind the declared purposes with which the Government entered upon it, the results achieved may well excite the special wonder of the civilized world. The men of the South who were in rebellion against the authority of the Government had vowed their purpose to build up a separate Government, with slavery for its corner-stone. The irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery had now begun in earnest, and the people of the adhering States at first reluctantly and slowly, but at last firmly, resolved that slavery and the rebellion should perish together, and to-day they sleep in a common grave.

No political economist will deny that educated labor brings greater rewards both to the employer and the employed. Hence considerations of self-interest, to say nothing of duty, required of us by the Golden Rule, demanded of us the education of all the people.

The ceremonies of to-day tend to keep alive the sentiments of patriotism in the hearts of the survivors of those whose virtues we commemorate. The very performance of this duty of affection toward the dead has its reflex influence upon the living. Here we are reminded that the strength of the Government under which we live is in the loyalty and virtue of its people; that the citizens are the country, and the country is what the people make it. This is the key that opens the secret of the strength of Republican government—which leans upon the people, and not the people upon it. The whole story of the patriotism and sacrifices of the men who died in defense of the Union, is told by Mr. Lincoln, when he declared, on the field of Gettysburg, that "they gave their lives that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people, should not perish from the earth." A nobler sentiment, in fitter words, was never uttered.

Who that bears in his bosom the heart of an American citizen can fail to recall with proud satisfaction the many acts of kindness and liberality of our military leaders toward a fallen foe? No incident of war will bear a more conspicuous place in history than that which occurred at the crowning victory at Appomattox, where our greatest military chieftain accorded to the conquered army of the rebellion terms of surrender which were both just and generous, where his superb magnanimity for his steadfast and unselfish patriotism no less than for his splendid achievements in the field, the people have twice called him to preside over a re-united country, and in despite of political enmity and personal malice, luckless against such as he, history will accord him the highest rank as a leader.

What we have a right to expect and insist upon is practical loyalty in the future to the country, and cheerful obedience to its Constitution and laws. Mere historical and sentimental loyalty is of far less consequence. While we must differ from those who sought to dissolve the Union, and look from a different standpoint upon the history of the struggle that ensued, we may safely concede to them the right to hold such opinions as they like in respect of the conflict, and claim them only as a cheerful and hearty loyalty to the present and future. And why should not this be so? Are we not bound together by ties of consanguinity and community of material interest? Whatever promotes discord or weakens our common Government, threatens danger and disaster to all alike, and whatever gives strength and perpetuity to our free institutions, promises blessings to the people in every part of the country and to their posterity.

God speed the time when the men of the North and South shall vie with each other in efforts to rebuild the waste places, to promote the general welfare, and to advance, by all proper means, the greatness and prosperity of our common country.

At Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—To-day having been set apart for the decoration of Union soldiers' graves, it was generally observed as a holiday. All public departments and banks were closed, and other business for the most part suspended. Flags were displayed from public buildings and private establishments. The principal point of attraction was Arlington cemetery, where an oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, and an original poem recited by Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin. The Marine Band was in attendance, and a large number of citizens participated in the ceremonies. Among the prominent visitors were the President and members of the Cabinet. The Southern Memorial Association will decorate the graves of Confederate dead on Tuesday next. There will be no oration or music. On account of the backwardness of the season, flowers are scarcer than heretofore, though the Government ho. houses made generous contributions.

Burying the Hatchet at Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, May 29.—To-day has been the most memorable day in the history of Little Rock. Federal and Confederate, white and black, united in a joint decoration of the fallen dead on both sides. There were at least three thousand persons in the procession, which moved from the State House at 9 o'clock, to Oakland Cemetery, where sleep the dead soldiers of both armies, side by side. The State Departments, Courts, county and city offices were all closed. The speaker's stand, at the grounds, was erected half on the Federal and half on the Confederate side, a rock wall only dividing the two cemeteries. Hon. H. C. Caldwell, United States District Judge, presided. Addresses were delivered by General Edgerton on the part of the Federal, and by Major George A. Gallagher on the Confederate side. An original poem, by Mrs. S. R. Allen, was read, after which the graves were strewn with flowers. A hatchet, carried by an ex-Confederate soldier, was buried on the Federal ground, with some ceremony. After the exercises were through with at this cemetery, the procession reformed and moved to Mount Holly cemetery, where there are about eight hundred Confederates buried. After decorating their graves, a Federal soldier buried a hatchet there also.

Everybody united in the ceremonies, high and low, white and colored, ex-Federal and ex-Confederate, Democrat and Republican. It has been a holiday throughout the city to-day.

Ohio.

DAYTON, May 29.—Decoration Day was observed with the usual formalities at the Soldiers' Home to-day. Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, the orator of the day, together with representatives of the press and invited guests, were received at 9 o'clock this morning with a national salute. Shortly afterwards the inmates of the Home, to the number of 1,800, were drawn up in review. After the review the procession, which was nearly a mile in length, was formed and marched to the cemetery, where the six hundred and forty graves of dead soldiers were strewn with flowers by sixty of the oldest inmates. Governor Curtin spoke for half an hour, principally upon the custom of decorating soldiers' graves, and in no way alluded to politics, except in a few words of congratulation upon the return of a friendly spirit between the North and South, and that the bitterness growing out of the issues of the war would, he hoped, soon cease to be a mark of distinction between political parties.

At Toledo the day was generally observed by citizens and the business community. There was a good attendance at the cemetery, where an address was delivered by ex-Governor Hayes.

At Mansfield the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves was solemnized. General R. Brinkerhoff delivered the oration.

At Alliance Decoration Day was well observed. The business houses were closed from 1 to 5 P. M. A large procession was formed on the public square, headed by the Alliance Silver Cornet Band, and marched to the old grave-yard Freedom, adjoining Alliance; thence to the Alliance Cemetery, and thence to Mt. Union Cemetery. The services were conducted by Dr. Fisher.

At Bucyrus the decoration ceremonies were the best ever witnessed there. The weather was delightful, and the attendance large. Colonel Sawyer, of Norwalk, and Colonel Lemert, of that place, were the speakers.

At Sandusky, Decoration Day was appropriately observed. Both Federal and Confederate graves on Johnston's Island were decorated by ex-Federal soldiers.

At Massillon the day was generally observed.

Pennsylvania.

At Philadelphia, with favorable weather, the day was generally well observed.

At New Castle the day was generally well observed. Addresses were delivered by Dr. R. Hudley Brown, General D. Leasure and others.

Indiana.

At Fort Wayne Decoration Day was celebrated. A large procession paraded the streets and repaired to Lindenwood Cemetery, where exercises were held. An eloquent oration was delivered by Robert Strafton, Esq. The graves of the soldiers buried in the other cemeteries were decorated by a committee appointed for that purpose.

At Richmond, Decoration Day, under the management of the Ladies' Society, was very generally observed. Business was suspended during the afternoon. The procession was the largest ever witnessed there on similar occasions. The exercises consisted of an oration, prayer, &c., at the three different cemeteries. The soldiers' graves were appropriately decorated.

The decorating of soldiers' graves at Crown Hill Cemetery, at Indianapolis, took place on Sunday.

Illinois.

At Chicago Decoration Day was observed. All the Courts and city departments were closed, but business was not generally suspended.

Probably four thousand people were present at the decoration ceremonies at Mound City. The monument in the cemetery is not completed yet. It is square in form, built of Georgia granite, faced with Italian marble, on which the names of soldiers are inscribed.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The decoration ceremonies at Lincoln Monument in Brooklyn took place on Sunday in the presence of several thousand people, including a large number of Sunday School children. The latter furnishing vocal music. The exercises included a few remarks by J. S. T. Stranahan and an invocation by Rev. Justin D. Fulton, after which the Sunday School children sung a hymn. Capt. Jas. A. Armer was the orator of the day.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Decoration services over Admiral Farragut's grave took place at sunrise to-day at Woodlawn Cemetery. They were under the auspices of the War Veteran Association of Brooklyn. About one thousand persons were present. The oration was delivered by Hon. John Oakey.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Ex-Federals and Confederates most cordially and very heartily joined to-day in the decoration of soldiers' graves at the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below the city. The attendance was much larger than usual, there being fully 10,000 people present. General Sherman presided, and orations were delivered by Gen. Jno. W. Noble, Federal, and Col. Musser, Confederate. An original memorial ode was read by Prof. O. H. Feathers, and an oration in German by Maj. E. F. Weigel. After these ceremonies all the graves in the cemetery, Federal and Confederate alike, were strewn with flowers, garlands, evergreens, &c. Three companies of soldiers, including one colored, also present, participated in the ceremonies of the day.

New England.

The cities and towns generally throughout New England observed Decoration Day as a holiday. In nearly all the cemeteries flowers were placed on the graves.

California.

At San Francisco the day was observed. Members of the Grand Army marched to Lone Mountain Cemetery and decorated the graves. An address was delivered and minute guns fired. Flags in the city were at half mast.

CANTON.

The City and Its Surroundings—Revival of Business and the Crops—Newspapers, Churches and Court House—Jail Reminiscences.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANTON, O., May 27, 1875.

This city is on the Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R., a hundred and two miles from Pittsburgh. It contains a population of about eleven thousand, and is the county seat of Stark; which is a county that compares well with any other in the State. The land around is very level, and its agricultural condition indicates prosperity. The dwellings of the farmers have a comfortable and home like appearance. All things about the city and country around are very prepossessing to strangers. The land here presents a great contrast with that of Western Pennsylvania; it is well watered, but lacks the pure springs that are so common in Pennsylvania hills. A large portion of the population is of German descent, and might be called Ohio Dutch, with the same propriety that a class in Pennsylvania are named after that State.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Business in the town just now indicates an end of the recent panic. Many new buildings are being erected and some old ones repaired. On Saturday especially, the stores are thronged with customers. On other days a less number of the rural population are in town, as the are now busy about their planting. The wheat crop will be short, and the fruit very scarce indeed. The potato bugs, which, during the last two years have been such a pest to the farmers, are already making their appearance.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

Most of the dwellings in Canton are built in a plain style of which texture a few of the more old fashioned, and some have Mansard roofs; turrets and towers are also to be seen. In the North part Mr. C. Aultman's palatial residence stands conspicuous. A few others in the vicinity of it are fine specimens of superb residences. The streets with few exceptions cross at right angles. The site of the town is level, except a moderate slope toward the south and from Market street towards the East and West. On the East and West sides of the town, the two branches of the Nimishillen flow. They are both good mill streams; and they unite a short disance below.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

There are three newspapers published here, viz: The Canton *Repository*, the *Canton City Times*, The *Stark County Democrat*, and a German paper. The first named is venerable for its history. It was established in 1815, by Mr. John Saxton. He was a practical printer, as well as editor. During a period of fifty-six years, he seldom, if ever, missed helping in each weekly issue; and he worked in the office within eight days of his death. It is now one of the best weeklies in the State, and as an exponent of republican principles it gives "the ring of the true metal."

CHURCHES AND COURT HOUSE.

The city contains several large and elegant churches, of which might be mentioned the Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and two Methodist Episcopal. But these are not all—the German Catholics are building a large Cathedral, and the English Catholics have a large, completed edifice, and a Seminary is connected with it. The Court House is not very large, but it is a fine specimen of architecture. The outside of the jail makes it appear much unlike a place of punishment. In the Court yard is a fountain that bears much resemblance to those in the Allegheny parks. The principal churches are the Ogden House, American Hotel, and the St. Cloud. There are several smaller ones.

OLD JAIL REMINISCENCES.

Next week District Court commences here. At this time the old jail is being removed. And this makes an appropriate time to give some of its history. It has held some notable criminals. Christian Bachtel was led from its walls to execution for the murder of his wife in 1833; a noted horse thief was once held there; several prisoners there committed suicide, and a few escaped. This county has had only one public execution. In civil matters it has an interesting history.

G. D. H.

SECOND EDITION

THIRD TERM.

Letter from President Grant.

HIS POSITION DEFINED.

He is Not a Candidate for Renomination.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1875.

President Grant has written the following letter to General Harry White, President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State Convention:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1875.—Dear Sir—A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872 the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party, and particularly so to the administration, started the cry of "Cæsarism" and "the third term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemies to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak. In the first place I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress especially for me for supposed services rendered to the Republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been appropriately occupied to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed to a home, when the balance of my days might be spent in peace and enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the second term, the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and territories selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I can not say that I was not pleased at this and at the overwhelming endorsement which their action received at the election following; but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices, except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the "first term." Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding, though I admit in the light of subsequent events many times subject to fair criticism. Then an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now for the "Third Term." I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing or having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible to the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, &c. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office, will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man can elect himself President, or even to renominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election, or even nomination. To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered me, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the Convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

To GEN. HARRY WHITE,
President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

An Explanation of the Letter.

The *National Republican* will to-morrow print an authoritative explanation of the President's letter, from which the following extracts are taken:

The proper time has arrived, an acknowledged authority has spoken regarding the Third Term question, and President Grant has written the most important letter of his public career, declaring he is not a candidate for a renomination. The latter subject, I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemies to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak. In the first place I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress especially for me for supposed services rendered to the Republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been appropriately occupied to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed to a home, when the balance of my days might be spent in peace and enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice. Without seeking the office for the second term, the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and territories selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I can not say that I was not pleased at this and at the overwhelming endorsement which their action received at the election following; but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices, except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the "first term." Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding, though I admit in the light of subsequent events many times subject to fair criticism. Then an endorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now for the "Third Term." I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing or having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible to the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, &c. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office, will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man can elect himself President, or even to renominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election, or even nomination. To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered me, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the Convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

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The *National Republican* will to-morrow print an authoritative explanation of the President's letter, from which the following extracts are taken:

The proper time has arrived, an acknowledged authority has spoken regarding the Third Term question, and President Grant has written the most important letter of his public career, declaring he is not a candidate for a renomination. The latter will be read with more interest and deeper concern by the American people than any political document ever written. The firm and dignified explanation of his silence regarding this matter will not surprise those who understand the character of a man who has habituated himself and whose experience has taught him to rely upon his own methods, and whose greatest successes have been won as a result of quiet independence of thought and descreet self dependence.

Otherwise the letter is uniquely characterized remarkable for the absence of clap-trap and the ordinary rhetorical subterfuges of politicians. Even the argument that the people alone are all powerful in the selection of their officials, and that no constitutional prohibition exists to prevent them from electing a President for a third term is concisely put in such array as to show that it has no personal application, but is used as an answer to the slanders of his enemies. To his mind it appears that no man can control his own political future except to destroy it, and no one man, however powerful, can direct his own personal advancement, either to his party or to the country at large. He admits, however, what every loyal man has often felt that emergencies might arise which would render it temporarily necessary that a President should be reelected for a third term. While contemplating the condition of affairs which would have existed if President Lincoln had lived and the war had lasted until the end of his second term. No one will deny the soundness of this deduction, but he adds very pointedly that such emergencies are not now probable. In this he simply defends the rights of the people by showing their power to thwart the schemes of ambitious men and their authority to select their own rulers in accordance with constitutional limits. There may be those who will maliciously construe this defense to mean something more than a plain interpretation of the words used will indicate, but he can afford, under the circumstances, to suffer further misrepresentation. In fact, he expects it as the natural result of the disappointment which the letter will give to one class of his enemies and the exaltation of another class, who will feel that he has been forced by them to speak against the inclinations of his own heart.

GREAT BEND, PA.

The Business Part of the Town in Ashes—Loss $100,000.

GREAT BEND, Pa., May 29.—The business part of this town was burned last night. Masonic Hall, the postoffice, printing office, a wagon shop, two dwellings, two banks and ten stores were destroyed. The loss is about one hundred thousand dollars, and the insurance about sixty thousand. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

A Story That Henry C. Bowen's Eldest Son Tells.

A special telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from New York, says: The *Times* to-morrow will print a remarkable statement made to one of its reporters by Henry E. Bowen, eldest son of Mr. Henry C. Bowen. He gives a brief history of his father's troubles with Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church, and the causes which led thereto. In view of the facts stated by Mr. Bowen, I think few will be found to believe that Tilton's suit against Beecher will end what is known as the Brooklyn scandal. Plymouth Church has a greater skeleton in the cupboard than that brought to light by Tilton, and it depends upon Henry C. Bowen whether that skeleton shall see the light of day.

Mr. Bowen commences by denying that his father is the author of the scandal, and avers that he would not have been mixed up in the affair at all had not he often been called upon by persons connected with Plymouth Church, in trouble of all sorts for advice. He gives several instances of business difficulties which have existed from time to time between his father and Beecher. At one time, he says, the Plymouth Church pastor went about the congregation telling some of the leading men that Bowen owed him (Beecher) $1,000. The claim was investigated, and the arbitrator brought in a verdict that Beecher owed Bowen $1,300. The prejudice of Beecher to Bowen, the latter's son says, commenced "soon after my father had communicated to him certain damaging facts," and from the tone of the interview, it is evident that should the jury disagree, or give a verdict for the defendant in the case now pending, the damaging facts referred to will be published.

In reference to the charge of adultery preferred by Tilton against Beecher, Mr. Bowen says: "When Tilton with Oliver Johnson called at my father's on Christmas day, Tilton, among other things, charged Beecher with having had criminal intercourse with his wife. This was in 1871. My father said to him, (as the interview which they were holding was for another purpose,) 'Why do you come to me? I have nothing to do with Beecher's affairs. You should settle your difficulties with him.' 'Ah,' said Tilton, 'if I go to Beecher, it will be on the pulpit stairs of Plymouth Church, with a pistol in my hand.' 'Well, write to him, then,' said my father, and ask a meeting.' Tilton's reply was, 'No. The letter would go into Mrs. Beecher's hands, and cause unending trouble. My father, feeling there might be danger of bloodshed, and thinking a meeting should take place between Beecher and Tilton, where they could at once adjust their troubles, agreed to carry a letter to and from Beecher, merely as a messenger, to see its safe delivery to the person for whom it was intended. If my father had been a conspirator with Tilton, as charged by Tracy, would he not instantly have reported the result of the interview to Tilton? This he never did, as he testified in Court; and furthermore, the meeting was at Freeland's—that he is certain of."

Mr. Bowen claims that his father was approached before giving his evidence on the trial, by one of the most prominent men in Plymouth Church, urging him to commit what might be called perjury in regard to the interpretation of the Woodstock letter; that he wanted him to file about it in court which he desired father to publish, asserting that the letter referred only to a "business difficulty" with Mr. Beecher." My father promptly said: "No, sir; you will get from me only the truth when I speak about that or any other matter." Another member of the church said: "If you will do that, Mr. Bowen, all Plymouth Church will throw their arm about you, and you will at once be recognized as one of the greatest men in the country."

The interview with the *Times* reporter closes as follows: "To show that Henry Ward Beecher is not reliible as a friend to members of his own family, as well as those he comes in contact with, I will refer to his treatment of his sainted father, Dr. Lyman Beecher. Dr. Beecher, a high respected and honored minister did not spend his last days, as it is supposed, on a bed of roses, surrounded by his children, grandchildren and dearest friends. He fell on the field, and there are many who can corroborate my statement, when I say that for a number of years previous to the death of Dr. Lyman Beecher he did not more than two or three times enter the door of his son's house, although dwelling for all that time within a few rods of it. The man who had honors his father's memory in his public references to him, which are read by all men, allowed his wife's treatment actually to drive the old man from his doors. He had been invited to come and tarry there after a long and useful life until death should call him hence. Talk of devotion and love for family when he allowed the relatives of Beecher's third wife to take care of his father in his helpless and childish days. Yet in his dying days he allowed to dress, feed and nurse him, Dr. Beecher could not not or would not take the time, from the company of "the noblest man that God ever raised up for him," and his dear "bosom" friend to attend and take charge, as requested, two years ago, of the honored head of this family."

☞ For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Construction of Life-Saving and Life-Boat Stations.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, of TUESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1875, for the construction of LIFE-SAVING AND LIFE-BOAT STATIONS at the following named places, to wit: On the coast of Lake Michigan—one at Grand Pointe au Sauble and one at Pointe aux bec Scies. On the coast of Lake Huron—one at Point aux Barques, one at Ottawa Point, one at Sturgeon Point, one at Thunder Bay Island, and one at Forty Mile Point. On the coast of Lake Ontario—one at Salmon Creek, seven miles west of Nine Mile Point, and one at Big Sandy Creek.

Bids will be received for one, several or all of the above mentioned houses, and bidders must state in their proposals the number they will build.

Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses, and the bids must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantees as to the ability of the bidders to do the required work.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for the Construction of Life-Saving and Life-Boat Stations," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Specifications and plans can be obtained at the offices of the Collectors of Customs at Oswego and Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Port Huron and Grand Haven, Mich.; Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio; also upon application to this Department.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.

(Signed.) CHARLES F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1875.

SPRING, 1875.

NEW GOODS.

SILKS

A Superb Assortment of

BLACK SILKS

Cashmere Finish, has just been opened for the Spring Trade, and are sold under our guarantee as to quality, durability and wear.

Fancy and Colored Silks,

Plaid, Check and Striped Silks

In great variety.

DRESS GOODS.

In Dress Goods there are this season many genuine novelties. Among the most striking will be found Plaid Delaine, Wool Plaids and Camel's Hair Goods, many grades and styles that will become decidedly popular.

American Chintzes in beautiful patterns, figures and colors, at 12½c.

Percals and American Cambrics in handsome designs, Foulard finish, Prints in new patterns, figures and colors.

Lace Curtains in new and handsome patterns.

Muslins, Cassimeres, &c., in as good value as can be found in the city.

We Invite an Examination.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Market Street.

W. H. SCROGGINS

Fashionable Hair Dressing
AND
Shaving Saloon, Bath Rooms Attached,
No 48 North Diamond, Allegheny.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Sailing of the English Arctic Expedition.

A Battle Fought in Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

New Field Marshals.

LONDON, May 29.—The Prince of Wales, Marquis of Tweedale and General John Fitzgerald, are gazetted as Field Marshals.

An Official Visit.

The Prefect of the Seine will shortly visit London, returning a recent visit of the Lord Mayor to Paris. The chief dignitaris of Europe and America will be invited on the occasion.

The Arctic Expedition.

LONDON, May 30.—The ships Alert and Discovery, of the Arctic expedition, sailed yesterday afternoon from Portsmouth. Thousands of people witnessed their departure. The Queen sent a telegraphic dispatch, wishing success to the expedition.

SPAIN.

Battle at Alsoza.

MADRID, May 29.—A battle between Carlists and Government troops is reported at Alsoza to-day, wherein the Carlists lost seventy killed and two hundred wounded. Gen. Dorregarry is reported wounded.

Naval Appointment.

MADRID, May 30.—Admiral

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 116¼.

DECORATION DAY passed off very quietly in this city, and our news columns speak of it elsewhere. The Grand Army did its work early in the day. Toward noon a grateful shower came, to refresh the earth and freshen and beautify the flowers. We rarely have holidays observed more quietly and decorously than was this.

DESPITE its manifest hostility to the Republican ticket, the Philadelphia *Times* has this to say of Governor Hartranft: "That he has made an upright executive, and that his administration has been prudent and always meant to be faithful, we freely concede." Upright, prudent and faithful,—and yet the *Times* opposes him. It is evidently hard to suit.

THE senior counsel for the defense in the Beecher case, Mr. Evarts, finished his argument on Friday. While not intended to go over the evidence in detail, as Judge Porter did, it impresses us as a more forcible, logical and compact argument than his. There was less invective, better humor, and much good taste. It certainly did good service for the defense.

THE English Parliament has under consideration a bill to extend the system of flogging for offenses against the law to cases of assault for the purpose of robbery. The argument used in behalf of the measure is, that it is the most effective form of punishment known, and does more to repress crime than any other established. The argument against it is its brutality. Whether a brute should be brutally treated is the question.

AN important letter from President Grant to General Harry White, President of the recent Republican Convention at Lancaster, is published on the first page of this morning's GAZETTE. After reviewing the circumstances attending his first and second candidacy, the President says, in regard to the talk about a third term:—*"I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a re-nomination. I would not accept a nomination if it was tendered me, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise."* We hope the "Third Term" agitators will now rest satisfied.

WHAT the issue of the Beecher trial may be, so far as the verdict of the jury is concerned, we do not venture to guess. But his hold on the hearts, even of the children of Brooklyn, was affectingly illustrated, a few days since. It is the custom, on a certain day in May, in Brooklyn, for the children, dressed in white, and decked with flowers, to parade the streets, and then spend a portion of the time in Prospect Park. In doing this, the other day, they passed Mr. Beecher's residence, and seeing him on the porch, spontaneously cheered him, and threw at his feet their flowers. He is evidently a man who has the trust of the children.

THE *Post* evidently wishes to convey the idea, without definitely stating it, that the Democratic party has no wish to include State Rights with the secession idea attached, as its policy. It is either stupid or ignorant. The same thing was in the Constitution of the United States before the rebellion that is now there, and it was this identical idea that was offered as an excuse for secession. The peculiarity of the Missouri affair is that the present Constitution recognizes the results of the war, and the unity of the States. That now being carefully prepared by the Democracy there carefully eliminates all this, and substitutes the doctrine upon which secession rested. That it was all done out of reverence for the Constitution of the United States, is rather thin. The Democratic party favors secession.

SOME discussion has arisen on what seems to us a very needless issue. It refers to the policy of recalling confederates into the national service, and of reinstating those who were in the army but resigned and went into the rebellion. President Grant has pursued a very liberal policy on this subject,—there being over a score of ex-confederates in prominent government positions; and Congress has been equally liberal, as the number of ex-confederates elected to that body testifies. It is simply a question of good conduct and personal merit that should govern in this matter. To urge a man for office just because he was a rebel, seems to us absurd. It is about equivalent to setting up a claim because a man is a thief, a robber, or a murderer. Or, not to put too fine a point on it, is like proposing to abolish tariff duties, because a scamp of some kind perpetrates a swindle. So far as the Republican party has gone in dealing with confederates, we are content; but we are decidedly opposed to the restoration to the army of those who resigned to go into rebellion. Army officers are sworn to sustain the Government, and those who went into rebellion are perjured. Let us at least put a stigma on deliberate perjury.

THE PRESS AND NOMINATIONS.

The work of the Republican State Convention is accepted by the Republican press of the State with entire favor, and with moderate and respectful expressions from the Democratic and Independent press. The Lancaster *Examiner* thinks that "with such standard bearers, and with such a platform given the Republicans of this great State, Wednesday, success is sure. Never did a campaign open more auspiciously, never were the people of this State called upon to rally around a better standard." The Harrisburg *Telegraph* affirms that "the candidates and the declaration of principles given us by the Lancaster Convention are all we could ask, and nothing now remains but to give the ticket a vigorous and hearty support. Hartranft all men know. He is, without doubt, the strongest man in the State, and his triumphant election is but a question of time. Associated with him on the ticket we have a man new to the State at large, but of great local popularity, of spotless integrity, and of excellent character. The Convention in nominating this gentleman has done well. The northern parts of the State have long demanded recognition, and the nomination of Rawle, while gratifying that proper aspiration, has given the voters of the entire State a candidate whom it is a pleasure to support."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* discusses the causes which have contributed to Governor Hartranft's renomination. It "is a position that can be reached by only one path: the steadfast adherence to honest purpose and principle. Political combinations and political necessities may hold men in office, through successive terms, who do not deserve nor really enjoy the confidence of the people. But no one can mistake the true ground of Governor Hartranft's strength. It is genuine, unmistakable personal good character controlling all his administration of public affairs. He gives strength to rather than receives strength from his party." The Scranton *Republican* believes that "both candidates command an enthusiastic support on their own merits. The resolutions comprising the platform are few and not cumbersome, the most striking one being that of opposition to the Third Term idea. It will doubtless greatly disgust the Democratic press that the Convention adopted this resolution with such apparent unanimity. They were anxious above all things that the Convention should pass the question over in silence and thus give them the opportunity of making the Third Term humbug an issue in the coming campaign." The Philadelphia *Press* is very outspoken. It says "these strong candidates stand on a strong platform, and one every plank in which will command the united support of the whole party. It is in fact rather a model paper in its way. Every issue has been squarely faced, and the positions taken on the leading questions are those that certainly must meet the judgment and feeling of good citizens, irrespective of party." That sterling journal, and long-tried friend of the Republican party, the Philadelphia *North American*, is equally cordial in its views: "With such a ticket and upon such a platform as that adopted by the Lancaster Convention, we do not see how the party can fail to carry the State in November. There is nothing uncertain about the men—as we have already said—and there is no faltering or equivocation in the declaration of principles. Upon all the issues which may fairly be included in questions of general agitation the Republican party of Pennsylvania places itself squarely upon the record." The Lancaster *Inquirer*, after commending the candidates, adds a good old Methodistic exhortation, with which we close, very properly, our *excerpts:* "In this connection we cannot too strongly impress upon our readers the necessity for taking prompt and vigorous action in the impending campaign. An overwhelming majority for the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania this Fall will make the victory for 1876 an easy one; while success by a bare majority this year will impose on us a toilsome and expensive contest next year. Now is the time to make the fight for '76 and settle the question that the Centennial year of our Independence will witness the election of a Chief Magistrate whose principles accord with the famous Declaration then made."

ERIE.

The fortunes and misfortunes of the Erie Railroad are likely to be again considered very fully, and, let us hope, some honest efforts made to forever extricate it from the evil influences that have so long held control of it. Aside from one difficulty it is one of the best located and most flourishing roads in the country. Its tracks are too wide apart, it being what is called a wide gauge road. This not only makes it expensive to operate, but prevents connecting lines from running their cars over it, unless they have adjustable trucks. Thus the Erie Road is compelled to keep a vast supply of rolling stock, and to operate an expensive road. Yet it is the only western trunk line that comes direct to New York. Other roads reach there by means of connecting or leased lines, but Erie comes direct. It passes through the richest portion of New York State, has the good will of New York city, and has been backed, to an almost unlimited extent, by New York capital. It has also been popular in London, its loans being very readily floated on 'Change, until it has a debt of $86,000,000, besides mortgage debts almost innumerable. It earns largely, however, yet it is a serious question whether it is not loaded down with a debt that can never be carried. Its credit has been its misfortune—tempting, as it did, rogues into its management, who used it as a football for their speculations.

Daniel Drew was among the early speculators in Erie, using his position of Treasurer to that end. He was ultimately driven out by the Gould-Fisk clique, who assumed control and added immensely to the debt of the road, floating loans, until the credit of the institution was exhausted. These were followed by Dix, and he by Watson, and he by Jewett, the late President and present Receiver of the road. There are charges that Dix received undue compensation for the services rendered, while Watson very evidently was surrounded by dishonest management, and either was deceived, or deliberately deceived others, as to the condition of the road. Dix was never regarded as more than an *ad interim* President, while Watson was really a failure. Jewett seems to command confidence, but he found the load upon him too heavy to carry. The Receivership permits him to operate the road in the interest of the bondholders, and is not considered an unfortunate event. Whether it will terminate in bankruptcy, or the rehabilitation of the credit of the road, is unknown.

The experience of that and other roads is bringing up the question of railway management in this country for sharp investigation. It may be accepted as a well established fact that the railways of this country have generally been managed extravagantly, and on generally unsound business principles. Whether all this will be remedied, or the renewal of business confidence and activity will be followed by the resumption of the old system of extravagance, we do not assume to say. The proper foundation principle of railway management is that of the development of the prosperity of the country and towns through which the line is located. We believe a careful analysis of all the facts will show that the strain for freights from and to the Far West has been the curse of modern railway business. Rates have been made ruinously low, and the losses thus incurred are made good by extortionate charges for freight along the trunk lines. Thus harm is done in two ways. A ruinous rivalry is maintained, while home points are retarded in prosperity by improper discriminations. We have illustrated, frequently, by reference to railroads in this country and Europe, that proper concessions to points along trunk lines are sure to be followed by a large increase in receipts. Yet railroads operate on precisely the opposite policy, and that ruin stares them in the face is nothing more than we have predicted, time after time.

We fully admit that the products of the far West must be gotten to market at low rates, if brought East at all. But if the people must pay for local freights enough to make good the losses the railroads sustain on cheap grain freights, they had better at once pay higher prices for grain, and have less rates for local freights. The truth simply is, that the grain trade of the railroads with the West results in nett loss. In the competing season, when the lakes are open, grain is transported for a cent a ton per mile, and the cars run back empty. If freights could be carried both ways, so that the trains could run loaded, a trifle of profit might be made at this price, but as it is done, it results in nett loss. Yet the evil of the system is, that it is full of discriminations. Our grain dealers complain that in this city we are practically shut out from that trade, because of the discriminations practiced. Our view of the entire subject is this: The Pennsylvania Railroad is a trunk line, chiefly interested, not in the grain trade of the far West,—but in Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Philadelphia, and intermediate points. Let it care for these and it will make money. The Fort Wayne and Chicago road is interested in localities on its line; while the Pan Handle road is alike interested in its territory. If each would strain every nerve to develop and encourage trade along its line, it would make more money than it now does; and Pittsburgh, in place of being discriminated against as it now is, would be favored, and soon, adding rapidly, from year to year, to the trade of its several roads.

We trace the break-down of Erie partially to the non-observance of this law. True the rascality of its managers had much to do with its misfortunes; but its chief difficulty lay in the fact that with one of the finest local trades, capable of almost indefinite expansion, it crippled, narrowed, and eventually broke down that trade by overcharges, and ended by breaking down in its own affairs. It is true in railroads as in some other things, that two and two do not always make four, but only one. Adding burthens to commerce recoils on the author of the policy, and of this very suggestive fact, Erie is the latest conspicuous example.

PERSONAL.

SENATOR JOHN A. LOGAN will summer at Colorado Springs.

MARK TWAIN has been proposed as a candidate for Mayor of Hartford, Conn.

MR. RALPH WALDO EMERSON attained his seventy-second birthday on Tuesday last.

THE two portions of the late M. Guizot's library already sold brought about $12,000.

WHEN Thiers dies he will leave a fortune of $5,000,000, which he will probably be reluctant to do.

THE Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Tweeddale and General John Fitzgerald are gazetted as Field Marshals.

MR. LEIGH HUNT, grandson of the author of the same name, committed suicide in London recently by blowing out his brains.

SENATOR BOOTH's welcome in San Francisco was almost a failure, not more than 500 or 600 people being present. But the Senator made a strong speech.

MR. FLETCHER HARPER, the only surviving member of the original Harper Brothers, has been lying ill of diphtheria, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

BY a cable telegram from Constantinople, under date of 28th inst., we learn that Hon. Horace Maynard, the new American Minister to Turkey, has arrived in the city of the Sultans.

PROF. BLACKIE announces that he has already received $25,000 for the endowment of a Celtic Chair at Edinburgh University. He expects to get $5,000 from London and $10,000 from the colonies.

MR. SPANGLER, a young Democratic lawyer of Zanesville, Ohio, was married Friday afternoon in New York, to Miss Mary Cox, a sister of S. S. Cox, and left immediately after the ceremony for the West.

MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD GRINDLEY, an honored officer of the Revolution, has been sleeping the sleep of the brave at Canton, Mass., for nearly a century, with no monument nor even a head-stone to mark his grave. A movement has been started to erect a suitable monument on the Fourth of July, 1876, and $400 has already been subscribed.

GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR will appear no more in the great Beecher case. His health is far from good, the bad air of the Court room having produced serious effects on his constitution. General Pryor's physicians have recommended a sea voyage, and he will soon go to Virginia via the Atlantic. General Pryor expresses his surprise that the newspaper men do not succumb to the physical horrors of the case, and he has grave apprehensions concerning Mr. Beach's ability to hold out to the end.

THE Protestant Episcopal diocese of Iowa has just elected the Rev. Dr. James Houston Eccleston, D. D., of Philadelphia, as Bishop. Dr. Eccleston was born in Maryland, thirty-eight years ago, and is a member of a distinguished family. He was educated at Princeton, and for two years after the receipt of his diploma, practiced law. Later he studied for the ministry in Philadelphia, and was ordained in 1865. He afterwards became rector of St. Matthew's Church, which position he holds at present.

MR. RICHARD H. DANA, JR., has received from the Lexington Centennial Committee a silver medal in recognition of his services as orator at their recent celebration. It was struck at the Philadelphia Mint, and is a little smaller than the old American silver dollar, bearing on one side the seal of the town, surrounded by the historical words: "What a glorious morning for America!" and on the other the words: "Centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1875." The case enclosing it is worthy of the stamp. "Presented by the town of Lexington."

EX-REPRESENTATIVE GARNETT DUNCAN, father of Colonel Blanton Duncan, died on Tuesday last at his home in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Duncan was graduated from Yale in 1820, and was elected to Congress in 1847 from the Louisville district. He was one of the chief supporters of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and assisting in securing his nomination and election, could have had a Cabinet position, but preferred to leave the field of politics and resume the practice of law. He was an intimate friend of Henry Clay, Crittenden, Bibb, Letcher, and other Kentucky statesmen.

THE will of ex-alderman Don Alonzo Cushman, who died on the first of May, was recently admitted to probate in New York. His estate is valued at about $1,000,000. He left to his widow, on condition of her remaining unmarried, his residence on Ninth avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, his horses and carriages, harness, furniture, books, &c., and an income of $6,000 a year. After a number of small legacies to friends, he makes the following charitable bequests: To the Protestant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, $2,000; Home Missions to Colored People, $1,000; Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New York, $500; Nashotah House, Wisconsin, $1,000; Protestant Episcopal Orphans' Home, $1,000; Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, $200; Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seamen, $500; St. Luke's Hospital, $2,000; Women's Hospital, $500; Bible and Common Prayer-book Society, $250. The remainder of the estate is directed to be divided equally among the children.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IT IS stated that, in New Bedford, eight hundred children are absent from the public schools on account of the measles.

IT is estimated that at least 1,000 sheep and lambs have been killed in Northwestern Wisconsin this season by wolves.

A LITTLE girl about nine years old was recently brought before a New Orleans court for stealing a flower from the prosecutor's garden.

ONE good result of the miners' strike is said to have been the utilization of the enormous piles of waste which had accumulated in the mining districts.

A BROOKLYN husband named Allen discovered that his wife had stolen his checkbook and drawn $2,500 in his name, issued the bank and got the full amount restored.

OVER four thousand houses are vacant in Brooklyn. Among the causes for this are high taxes, want of rapid transit, ice-blockades in the East River and the Plymouth Church scandal.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* thinks that it would not be strange if one of the results of General Sherman's book should be his retirement from the army. Doubtless such a result would be strange to Gen. Sherman.

THEY have a divorce lawyer in Chicago named Metcalf, who simplifies his practice by forgery. Recently a man named Fox was surprised to find himself divorced from the wife of his bosom. Inquiry was made and it was discovered that Metcalf, before obtaining the decree for Mrs. Fox, had forged a deputy sheriff's return on the summons to Mr. Fox.

A LITLLE child of Mr. Tennis, of Hutchinson, Minn., was missing the other day, and his parents became much alarmed. The neighbors turned out, and a thorough search was instituted. He was finally found at the bottom of a barrel near the house, fast asleep. While playing around it he had fallen in, and, being unable to get out, laid down and quietly went to sleep.

AN extension of one year has been granted to pre-emptors who have been forced to leave their lands on account of the ravages of grasshoppers. The same extension applies also to those whose crops have been destroyed from like cause. This is in the interest of justice and humanity, and will be well received throughout the country, especially the Western section.

WIFE BEATING has become so common in New Jersey that Justice Hoffman, of Jersey City, advocates the revival of the whipping post from the Bench. It would not do, even in a State where justice is as sternly administered as in New Jersey, to revive this "relic of barbarism;" but if there is any offense which merits the punishment of the cat-o'-nine-tails it is the beating of women by brutal husbands.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AN interesting event transpired last Friday at La Crosse, Wis., where fifty Winnebago Indians, having complied with the law in abandoning their tribal relations and adopting the customs of civilization, made their appearance at the Land Office and proceeded to enter forty acres of land each under the Homestead act. The land is located near the Black River Falls, Wis., and the Indians will at once occupy their new possessions, where they will erect farm houses, establish schools, and generally cast off the generic habits of their race.

THE moral and quiet settlement of Ward's Corners, Iowa, has been thrown into a fever of excitement over a deed of more than ordinary villainy in that vicinity. There were a couple of young ladies who were intimate friends, and frequently passed the night with each other. On one of these occasions, the brother of the visited lady in the night obtained access to their room, administered chloroform to both, and most brutally treated the visiting lady. He has disappeared from that section, from consideration for his personal safety.

THE CHURCH DISASTER.

Additional Details of the Frightful Catastrophe.

Heartrending Scenes Over the Dead Bodies of the Victims.

We give below some further details of the terrible church disaster at Holyoke, Massachusetts, on Thursday evening of last week. A letter dated May 25th says:—Holyoke, the scene of the appalling disaster of last night, is one of the most important manufacturing cities in New England. Its population is about 16,000, and the city contains sixteen paper mills, seven cotton mills, six woolen mills, three lumber mills, and a number of machine shops and iron manufactories. Superior water power is furnished by the dam across the Connecticut river at that point. All the victims of last night's tragedy were employes in the mills. The French Catholic Church, which was destroyed by the fire, was built six years ago, chiefly through the efforts of Father Dufresne, who has been its only pastor. It stood at Park and Cabot streets, and was a wooden structure, built almost wholly of pine. It was 100 feet in length and 50 feet in width. There were galleries about 25 feet wide on both sides and in the north end. There were three entrances at the front—two leading to the body of the house, and the third to the gallery. There was also a passage at the rear, which led into the priest's house.

THE SCENES IN THE SCHOOLHOUSE

basement all night and during this forenoon were sickening and harrowing. Stumps of limbs, burned to a crisp, protruded from under the sheets, and as the face cloth was lifted from the heads the scarred and blackened remains were disclosed. In some instances the features were distorted, as though extreme agony had been suffered before death ensued; but many looked calm, as though smothered, yet they all were blackened with smoke. Some were burned beyond the possibility of identification, nothing remaining except the trunk of the body. The bodies were placed in rows, each covered with a winding sheet, and many of them nothing but ghastly, blackened skeletons. As early as seven o'clock in the morning between two and three thousand people had gathered outside the high picket fence which surrounds the school building, anxiously awaiting the time when they might be admitted to search among the dead for their missing friends.

HEARTRENDING SCENES

were being constantly enacted at the gateway, which was guarded by a squad of police. Mothers clasped their hands and begged the officers, with tears streaming down their cheeks, to be permitted to go in and look for their children; fathers asked tremulously to be admitted, that they might identify, if possible, their sons; wives desired to search for their husbands; husbands for wives, and here and there a brother was inquiring if the officers knew whether his sisters were there. The sternest officials gave way involuntarily to their emotions at times, and when the gates were opened so that a few persons could be admitted at a time, they could not resist the pathetic appeals made to them, and each delegation of people admitted was twice as large as they intended it should have been. Eagerly the friends passed along from one body to another in the long blackened rows, hope struggling with fear for the mastery for a few moments, and then a wailing cry, a smothered groan or a piercing shriek told too plainly that one had found their dead. Occasionally one of the searchers would pause before a black and shapeless mass, almost sure, yet not certain, that this was all that remained of the relative whom he sought—perhaps a wife or mother—distracted by a slight resemblance in form or features, yet so trifling as not to be depended upon for purposes of identification. The agony of the searchers in these cases was most intense, and they would finally depart, not knowing whether to claim the body as that of their kindred or not. Many a strong man cried aloud as he saw all that was left of a beloved form, black and crisped in death. From many of the bodies the flesh of the head, neck and limbs had been entirely burned, and the bones were charred to cinders. Occasionally might be seen a woman hurrying from corpse to corpse, in order to find her husband, the look of agony increasing as each unopened face proved not to be the one sought, till at last she recognized her own by some scrap of clothing or familiar article, and the piercing wail of anguish that followed would melt every beholder. As fast as the remains were identified they were given name and age was pinned upon them, and the friends passed out to allow others to come in. Perhaps the

MOST SOUL-HARROWING SIGHT

of this distressing occasion was the recognition by Paul Jeter of the crisped body of his wife, Louise Jeter. His left arm hung a useless stump, and his face was swathed in cloths and fearfully blistered. He looked like a corpse in its shroud as, supported by men, he was held over the only unidentified body, and knew it must be his wife. But bits of clothing were shown him and other things upon the body, and suddenly a gleam of recognition lighted up his blistered face, and he was sure it was she. An officer remarked, as he removed the sheet from off the scorched and blackened face of a young girl, which still bore traces of great beauty:

"That was the prettiest girl in the city. I don't know her name, but I have often seen her going to and from her work."

A shriek interrupted his remarks, and the girl's mother, who had moved up unobserved and had just obtained a glimpse of the face over the officer's shoulder, fled half frantic from the room and ran weeping to her home.

Through the crowd around the schoolhouse tottered an old woman of sixty. Her husband, several years her senior, had gone away last evening, and, as he had not returned, the wife feared he might be among the victims. With an anxious expression upon her aged face she went into the basement, and then, after a little search, her worst fears were confirmed.

"He was all I had in the world," said she, as she moved slowly and sadly away, "and was my only support."

Half a dozen wallets appeared from the pockets of sympathetic bystanders like magic, and quite a little purse was made up for her in a few moments.

The body of a woman held in the hand a fan, and she was recognized as the person who was seen in the gallery endeavoring with her fan to quench the flame when it first started.

In the middle of the forenoon the general public was admitted. They poured in a solid stream of humanity for an hour, passing directly up and out at the front entrance, the faces of some of the bodies being uncovered that they might be seen. Later in the day the most of the bodies were removed by their friends.

One gentleman, who waited a long time before he had an opportunity of entering the school house basement, said when he came out: "Before I went in I would have given $100 to be admitted, but I wouldn't go in again for $500." Before the general public was admitted, there were a number of ladies, seeking to gain an entrance, who were with difficulty restrained in their curiosity to see the heart-rending spectacle presented by the bodies of the dead. During the afternoon the bodies in the school house were nearly all recognized, and swathed in sheets and removed by their friends. A number of watches and articles of jewelry were picked up in the ruins of the church to-day. They will be returned as far as possible to the friends of the owners.

EARTHQUAKES.

The Afflicted Town—Its Position, Population and Trade.

The Turkish town of Broussa—called indiscriminately Broussa, Bursa and Brusa—which has suffered so fatally by the visitation of a series of shocks of earthquake, as reported to us by cable, is situated in Asia Minor, in the province of Anatolia, at the north foot of Mount Olympus, fifty-seven miles south southeast of Constantinople. It is the capital of a sanjak. The population is about 60,000, including about 1,000 Armenians, 3,000 Greeks and 1,800 Israelites. It is built on a declivity, in a very fertile neighborhood, and has a magnificent external appearance. The houses are mostly of earth or wood, and the streets narrow, but kept very clean by an abundance of streams. It has between 200 and 300 mosques, some very handsome, large bazaars, numerous khans and colleges, several churches and synagogues, Armenian and other schools, and extensive suburbs. Its mineral baths have been famous in all ages; they are of various kinds and temperatures and mostly under cover of fine buildings. Northward of the city are large swimming pools. The citadel, on a rock near the centre of the town, is mostly of Genoese construction, and the city contains various remains of antiquity. Broussa is one of the most flourishing commercial emporiums in the Turkish dominions. Its principal trade is in raw silks. It has manufactories of satin, cotton cloths, carpets, and it has also tapestry, gauze and a large traffic in corn, opium and meerschaum clay. Broussa was anciently the capital of Bithynia, and after the capture of Orchan, in 1356, it continued to be the capital and burial place of the Turkish sultans until Amurath removed his seat of empire to Adrianople. In 1846 some newly constructed Government silk factories were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of nearly $800,000.

HOOKER VS. SHERMAN.

Gen. Hooker's Opinion of Sherman's Memoirs.

A letter in the New York *Times*, from Garden City, Long Island, where General Hooker has been staying, gives some of the General's opinions upon "Sherman's Memoirs." General Hooker said to the writer:

"I have no objection in the world to stating to you briefly my opinions in regard to the extraordinary publication of 'General Sherman's Memoirs.' I think it is the first instance recorded where a commander casts aspersions in this manner on his whole command. I have no taste for responding to General Sherman's slanders, but may do so, nevertheless, at the proper time. Indeed, my own command almost requires this of me, and I shall not shrink from the responsibility, no matter whether these slanders emanate from the commander of the army or any other functionary of the Government. I feel indignant at the desecration of the honored names of Thomas, Farragut, McPherson, and a host of others I might mention. I do not envy the man who had it in his nature to do so, as it seems General Sherman had. His march to the sea, in my judgment, is not properly understood yet. Farragut's conception and execution of the great capture of the Lower Mississippi had much more influence on the close of the war than anything that General Sherman's army did. But people must not be surprised at his 'slopping over,' for he has been doing this all his life. This is enough, I trust, to give the people an index of my opinion of the 'Memoirs' and their author. Apparently he is impatient for advancement, when, I think, he should be well satisfied with what he has already obtained. He made war like a brigand, while many other Generals never forgot that they were making war on their own countrymen. General Grant learned the character of his Lieutenant long before the war was ended, and now, if Sherman is ignored by the administration, he can only thank himself for it. The march to the sea up to Atlanta was well done, but beyond that the enemy disappeared from before Sherman's army and followed Thomas, who demolished them at Nashville. It is ridiculous to talk of Sherman's having ended the war, put up the price of gold, or taken Richmond. He had no more to do with any of these than the man in the moon. He did, however, leave a black streak in his rear, for which no doubt some of his countrymen justified him. I think, however, that it will some time or other, be considered disgraceful by the great Christian world. When the press recovers from the shock it and the country received on the appearance of the 'Memoirs,' I take it for granted that it will show less indulgence and leniency towards the author than it has done thus far. It appears to have been appalled, like all others, by the magnitude of the outrage perpetrated on those whom the nation honors as its best defenders, and who, being dead, are silent."

The Bivouac of the Dead.

[Among the many beautiful poems appropriate to this day, when the graves of those who gave their lives to preserve our free institutions are to be strewn with flowers, there is no one so replete with the soul of poetry as "The Bivouac of the Dead," by the late Colonel Theodore O'Hara. It was written at the tomb of the gallant Kentuckians who fell at Buena Vista, and whose dust was gathered in the cemetery at Frankfort. Subsequently, when brother was called to meet brother in deadly conflict, O'Hara espoused the cause of his people, served with gallantry in the armies of Bragg and Breckinridge, and soon after the unnatural and bloody drama ended, followed his comrades to "the bivouac of the dead." We reproduce it to-day, and it will be read with trembling voice and profound emotion by the thousands who are to bear sweet perfume to the heroes of the blue and the gray, who sleep together in the "City of the Silent."—*Phila. Times, Saturday.*]

"THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD."

The muffled drum's and roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo!
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few;
On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind,
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dread alarms,
No braying horn or screaming fife
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed,
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust
Is now their martial shroud.
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each wound,
And the proud forms by battles gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past;
Nor war's wild note, nor glory's peal,
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that ever more may feel,
The rapture of the fight.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave;
No impious foot steps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot,
Where valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceful stone
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished year hath flown,
The story how he fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom
Can dim one ray of holy light
That gilds your glorious tomb.

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
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USE
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WINDOW GLASS,
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VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
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Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap8-jn57

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May 20, '75. 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY,
AN IMMENSE
AT PRICES AS
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
From Lowest to Finest Qualities.
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
EXTRAORDINARY GOOD BARGAINS
Will be offered in all grades and qualities, Plain, Plaid and Striped, from 8½c per yard upward.
At 10c and 12½c, Dealrable
New Summer Dress Goods
At 18½c and 25c,
New Invisible Plaid Dress Goods, much under value.
At 20c, 31c, and 37½c,
New Invisible Plaid Dress Goods, usually sold at 44c and 50c.
Another large lot of those extra fine Silk and Wool Poogees, at 50c per yard, usual price 65c to 75c.
At 18½c and 25c,
Several most remarkable bargains in New Summer Dress Goods.
DRESS SILKS
Splendid Bargains in all Qualities.
At $1, $1.25 and $1.50, Black Dress Silks, unsurpassed, if equaled, for good value in this country.
At $1.50 to $3.50, Black Dress Silks of the celebrated "Cachemere Hand Loom Brand," all qualities, fully 50c per yard under usual prices.
Best Black Dress Silks, other makes, equally low.
At 75c, New Summer Striped Silks.
At 27½c, 50c, and 62½c, Bargains in Silks.
New Plain and Striped Dress Silks, best qualities.
Splendid bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas, from 25c to 75c per yard.
New Fine Dress Goods at very low prices.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
New Summer Dress Linens at very low prices.
LATEST SUMMER STYLES IN
Ladies' White Ready Made Suits.
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Jackets, Sacques, Shawls, &c.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
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SATURDAY, May 8.
NEW GOODS
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Several very choice novelties in
Silk and Lace Costumes.
Silk and Velvet Costumes.
Cashmere and Embroidered Net Culresse and Tablier.
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Satin Stripe and Barred Grenadine.
Black and White Check Silks.
Fine Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
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One and Three Button KID GLOVES, in the New Shades of Slate, Mode Ecru and Brown.
Silk Lace Mitts.
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
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Elegant Assortment,
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FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 31, 1875.

Decoration Day being a legal holiday in this State, the banks were not open. There was a small amount of general business transacted, but the day was generally observed by closing places of business.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1875.

Money closed at 2@2½ on call. Foreign exchange, while dull, is firm, with actual rates for prime bankers' sterling at 486¼@487 and 488@490, the nominal rates being still at 487½ and 490½. Gold opened at 116¼, and closed at 116⅛, at which all sales of the day were made. The borrowing rates were 1-32 per diem, and 3, 2, and 2 per cent. per annum. Loans were also made flat. The clearings were $42,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $108,000, and received for customs $146,000. The imports for the week were dry goods, $1,536,400, and merchandise $7,830,948. Governments were dull, but strong. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds closed dull and steady.

The stock market, although not so active as in the past few days, showed a degree of activity which would compare very favorably with any Saturday preceding holidays. During early dealings active stocks were generally steady to firm, the exceptions being ¼ to ½ per cent. lower than yesterday. As the day advanced the market became irregular, and afterward became weak, under the lead of Lake Shore, which was the objective point, and declined ½ to ¾ per cent. Under the influence of a good deal of excitement the market during the afternoon became steadier, except for Lake Shore, which, under free sales, failed to withstand the attacks of the bears.

The market closed active and unsettled. The transactions aggregated 400,000 shares, of which 9,300 were New York Central, 26,000 Erie, 111,600 Lake Shore, 7,200 Northwestern common, 5,420 Rock Island, 50,000 Pacific Mail, 75,000 Western Union, and 5,600 Union Pacific.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$2,204,300
Specie, increase	848,000
Legal tenders, increase	2,349,900
Deposits, increase	761,200
Circulation, decrease	242,000
Reserve, increase	3,007,600

The actual specie shipments to Europe to-day were $1,170,000, of which $950,000 was gold coin, and the remainder silver coin.

In accordance with a circular issued by the bondholders and stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Co., looking to a change in the management, and charging irregularities, a meeting was held to-day, and resolutions adopted requiring the appointment of a committee to demand from the officers of the company an injunction of the list of voting bondholders, to procure a copy thereof, and if refused, to take legal proceedings to obtain them, to obtain proxies of stock and bondholders, and vote for such persons as members of the Board of Directors as will cause an investigation to be made into the matter in dispute, and to require from the officers an explanation of the charges made. Wm. G. Whitney, Wm. F. Mott and Charles E. Lawrence have been appointed a committee.

*Government*s.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 124½; 5-20s of '62, 117; do of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 119¾; do new, 122½; do of '67, 124; do of '68, 123½; 10-40s, 118; new 5s, 117; currency 6s, 124½.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102½; Tennessee old, 51; do new, 51; Virginia new, 54; do old, 34½; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11½.

Stocks.—Canton, 63½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Quicksilver, 15; Adams Express, 100½; Wells & Fargo, 96½; United States Express, 51; American Express, 63½; Pacific Mail, 33½; New York Central, 100½; Erie, 17½; Erie, preferred, 31; Harlem, 132; Harlem, preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 93; Pittsburgh, 88; North Western, common, 58½; preferred, 36½; Rock Island, 101½; New Jersey Central, 108½; St. Paul, 32; St. Paul, preferred, 54½; Wabash, 8½; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 96½; Terre Haute, 5; Terre Haute, preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton 103; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 30; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 51; Burlington & Quincy, 112½; Lake Shore, 57½; Panama, 4½; Illinois Central, 100½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23½; Union Pacific, 74; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 101½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 116½.

LONDON, May 29—5 P. M.—Consols: 93¾; 5-20s '65, 106½; do '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 15¼@15½; do preferred, 25.

PARIS, May 29.—Rentes 64f 50c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 29, 1875.

CRUDE.

This being Decoration Day there were no advices from the points of distribution, business there, as here, being pretty well suspended, and virtually there was no market: and, in addition, Saturday is usually an off day. The general spirit of the market continues steady at the sharp advance, 22@22½c ₱ bbl, as compared with the early part of the week. The closing quotations on the Friday evening were $1,87½@1,90 for immediate shipment at Parker, and sales were reported at $1,90 deliverable here in barges. A new pipe line is projected from Millersburg to Freeport, finding an outlet at the latter point under the railroad bridge, which is in Armstrong Co., and therefore within range of the Free Pipe Bill. With one or more pipe lines connecting with the producing regions, and competition from here to the seaboard, Pittsburgh will be able to compete successfully with all points.

REFINED.

The market has stiffened up very materially within the past few days, the best evidence of which is an advance in prices of about 10@12c ₱ gallon as compared with the early part of the week. Sales were reported on Monday and Tuesday as low as 8¾ deliverable at Conemaugh depot, to go to Baltimore, whereas on Friday it was up to 11¾. Baltimore delivery advanced to 12¾@13¼ and Philadelphia to 13½@13¾. It is understood that all our refiners, but one or two exceptions, have gone into the combination, and those in question have signified their intention of identifying themselves with the movement. While there are those who have doubts about it holding strong any length of time, yet the prevailing belief is that it will have a good effect for a time at least.

OIL BARRELS.

The Barrel market has been very dull during the past week, but prices have undergone no quotable change: countries, $1,10@1,15, city make, $1,25 for 50 ₱ cent., and $1,80 for 10 ₱ cent. hoops.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts Crude by river and rail from Jan. 1 to date.....873,803 bbls.
Receipts Crude same time, 1874.....801,475 "
Shipments Refined per Penna. railroad from Jan. 1 to date.....58,798 "
Shipments same time, 1874.....172,414 "

THE FOREIGN OUTLOOK STATISTICALLY CONSIDERED.

The stock of refined at the five leading foreign ports on May 8th was 383,896 barrels, against 406,000 the same time in 1874; against 470,000 the same date for the ports in question, 247,605 barrels, against 185,000 barrels same time in 1874. Quarterly loadings, 223,500 barrels, against 177,600 bbls. the same time 1874.

RECAPITULATION.

	1875.	1874.
Total in store.....bbls.	243,896	306,089
" afloat.....	247,950	132,920
" loading.....	223,500	177,600
Grand total.....	755,057	616,619

QUANTITIES OF REFINED TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION JAN. 1ST TO MAY 8TH.

	1875.	1874.
From Bremen.....bbls.	247,129	154,069
" Antwerp.....	185,702	150,204
" Hamburg.....	47,407	39,822
" Rotterdam.....	71,167	45,345
" Stettin.....	25,134	
Total.....bbls.	547,439	415,411

The quantity taken for consumption for the week ending May 8th, from the same ports, was 19,900 barrels, against 10,200 barrels the same week last year. The receipts for the same week this year were 27,500 barrels, against 24,500 barrels for the week ending May 8th, 1874. Total receipts from January 1st to May 8th, this year, were 420,500 barrels, against 480,900 barrels for the same period in 1874.

A Chicago Failure—Another Result of Overtrading in Grain.

The Chicago *Tribune* says G. P. Comstock & Co., whose embarrassment a few days ago was thought to be only temporary, have succumbed to the inevitable, Mr. C. estimates that the firm is worth some $225,000 to-day, but on the 1st of May, and is about $100,000 behind. There was a rumor out yesterday to the effect that the firm was offering to compromise at 50c on the dollar, but Mr. Comstock avers that this is not so. He states that he will go out of business, being succeeded by a former partner, and that he would be glad to pay 100c on the dollar if property and paper if permitted to do so. The extent of the loss will not be known for some time, till the books are balanced up. The failure occurred chiefly through the heavy break in corn. Mr. Comstock thought he could control the market, and found he could not. Prices have been forced higher than the market would bear, and stocks accumulated here till the load was too big to hold. There is much sympathy expressed for the firm, even by those who concluded several weeks ago that the policy would prove to be a ruinous one.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 29, 1875.

This being Decoration Day general business was almost suspended, and the markets therefore present no new features deserving of special notice. There is an offish feeling in grain circles again. Chicago having taken another turn backward on Friday, and the indications at this writing are that the bottom has not yet been reached, as the advices from all points are of a similar character. Flour is also easier, with a drooping tendency, especially Spring wheat flours, in sympathy with the recent sharp decline in Spring wheat. The grocery trade continues dull. In general produce there is a fair degree of activity, and while the demand is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, there is a very fair volume of business in the aggregate nevertheless.

APPLES—Coming in more freely, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained; Sales in a jobbing way at $2,00@3 ₱ bbl for common to fair, and $3,50@4 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55 ₱ gal.

BEANS—We continue to quote as follows: mediums, $1,75@1,80; marrow, $1,90@2.

BUTTER—The market is still holding its own—that is for good stock, the supply of which has not been more than sufficient to supply the demand, but there is not much confidence in the immediate future. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 22@28.

CHEESE—The receipts have been unusually large within the past few days, and the market continues easy, with the stock accumulating; we reduce our quotations to 12@13½ for prime new Ohio Factory.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, halves, 10@10½, Apples, 8@8c; Blackberries, 9@10.

EGGS—There has been no quotable change in prices for several days; 14@17.

FLOUR—Is less active, and the general tone of the market is easier, although the has been no quotable change in prices for several days. Spring wheat flours, $6 for good Wisconsins and $6,25 for choice Minnesotas; winters, $6,50@4,75 for red and $7@7,25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5,00@5,25.

GROCERIES—Business continues slow, and we do not look for any decided improvement until after harvest. The indications are that the Sugar trade will not be near as large as it was last year, as the fruit crop will be a partial failure—there will be little or none in this section of the country. Coffee—May 27, 4,464; at Baltimore, 21,281; at Hampton Roads, 4,993; at Galveston, 4,000; at Savannah, 4,000. Afloat and loading for New York, 47,000; other ports in the United States, 28,000; total, 76,400. Total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 162,938 bags.

SUGARS.

Crushed.....11¾	Standard B....10¾
Granulated....11¾	Ex C Standard 10¼
Powdered.....11¾	Demarara.... 9¾@10¼
Standard A....10¾	Porto Rico.... 8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar.. 8¾@ 9¾	

COFFEES.

Rio Good.....20 @21	Roasted loose..27
Rio Prime.....22 @23	R. Java, 10pkgs 40
Rio Fancy.....24 @25	R. Java loose..29¼
R. Rio, 10 pkgs 27¾	

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb....7 @7¾	Patna ₱ lb.....7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb....8¾@9¼	

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico.... 50@55	New Orleans .. 75@80
Demarara.... 50@55	

GRAIN—There is little or no movement in Wheat in this market, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at $1,25@1,30 for Pennsylvania Club red, and 3 to 5 cents additional for amber and white. Millers generally are buying sparingly in anticipation of a further decline. The Oat market is steady at former prices. Prices are firmer, except shirting styles, which are in fair request. Dress goods and shawls are dull, and cotton makes weak. Ribbons are in good demand at improved prices. Woolens move slowly.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—12 bbls apples Vangorder & S; 5 cars iron Everson McC & Co; 1 car lumber Heath & S; 1 do to scrap Mayland Bell; 1 do oats McHenry & H; 1 do do Graham & Dickey & Co; 1 box h ware J Woodwell & co; 6 tubs butter Aiken W & P; 20 bbls rakes Whitmore W L & Co; 20 do do Woodwell & Co; 100 bbls apples Floyd & Co; 25 do do cheese Knox & Orr; 17 do Head C & Co; 4 bbls eggs Voigt M & Co; 4 do do butter C H Lewis & Co; 2 casks cheese J Diehl.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 box hardware W H Hopkins; 1 box do Coleman P & Co; 2 bbls cork 1 case do John H Reuther & co; 2 sks rags John Dunleavy; 1 car baled hay L G Graff & Co; 1 box glass J C Bidwell; 13 bbls eggs 2 tubs butter Voigt M & Co; 9 bbls eggs P Duff & Son; 3 box paint G A Kelley; 2 bbls eggs Head C & Co; 16 doz pails 7 pkgs covers Heinz W & Co; 10 bbls 2 pkgs peaches W Haslage; 1 car car corn J M Peet; 1 car feed S B Floyd & Co; 1 car oats James Graham; 400 sks flour D G Stewart; 5 half bbls tobacco P Kiger, Jr.; 1 car oats 10 do wheat 34 sks corn 29 do oats McHenry & Hood; 13 bbls eggs A H Irwin; 11 do do J H Loh & Co, 4 bbls 2 pkgs Voigt M & Co; 10 bbls 2 pkgs P W Bufum.

ALLEGHENY STATION—7 sacks beans T Calhoun; 4 cars wheat Gilmore & Co; 38 sks hours tot loose J Rower; 1 car flour feed E C Wilson; 1 do Trimble & Wy; 1 do flour seed Stewart; 1 do cooperage W League; 1 do J M Hemphill; 6 doz brooms J S Lockhart; 4 bbls eggs Straus & S; 34 bbles F Woefel; 20 bbls apples J H Lever; 40 do F Owens; 1 car lime Holmes & Co; 1 car shingles McQuewan & V & 2 do lumber S M Cummings.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Rack Bar.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

J Moorhead blooms.....20 Pgh F'gs & I Co 81.
Cambria Iron Wks p'n.....10
Total.....31

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Pgh F & Iron Co.....1 Graff B & Co.....1
Total.....1

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Rollers.

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

Laing & McKallip,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.

General Agents for the Celebrated

Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale

HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!

Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, TEAS,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

1,500 bbls choice Brands Flour.
200 bbls Rye Flour.
500 sacks choice Corn Meal, 25 and 50 lb sacks.
200 sacks, Graham Flour, (superior article.)
2,000 new empty Flour Barrels.
50 tubs choice Roll Butter.
25 kegs prime (Somerset) Packed Butter.
5 bbls Dried Sweet Corn.

I have in store the largest assortment of choice brands Family and Baker's Flour in this market, and am daily receiving large lots Butter, Eggs and Country Produce, which I offer to the trade at low figures.

JOHN A. FINNEY,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

GEORGE STEWART,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.

No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:kl

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET,

Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET,

Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE

WHOLSALE

Grocers and Produce Dealers,

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

SUNDRIES.

1 car prime Timothy Hay;
2 cars prime "Upland" Prairie Hay;
1 car Ground Corn and Oats;
2 cars Oats to arrive;
3 cars Ear Corn to arrive;
2 cars Shelled Corn;
2,000 Heavy India Bags.

For sale by

HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.,

Office, 349 Liberty street, up stair

March 30, 1875.

SUNDRIES.

100 bbls Fresh Cleveland Lime, just received; 300 sks fresh Eastern Lime, just received; 100 bbls Calcined Plaster; 200 bbls Louisville Cement; 200 bbls No. 1 Flour Spar; 50 casks Soda Ash; 10 bbls Manganese; 10 kegs Arsenic. For sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,

116 Water street and 152 First avenue.

100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
2 Cars Timothy Hay;

Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

185 Liberty street.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S

Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,

No. 19 Seventh (la e Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Packages in the world. Single package, with elegant prize, post-paid, 25 cents. For other novelties send stamp. Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass. may11:s6-d&s

POTASH—10 CASKS NO. 1, FOR SALE by J. B. CANFIELD, May 30, '75. 116 Water street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 7 P. M.

Pittsburg, May 30, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—0 ft. in.	Change in 24 hours ft. in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cincinnati, O....	8	—1	E	Clear.
Fort Sully, D. T.	11	—4	NW	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa....	9	—3	S	Clear.
LaCrosse, Wis...	6	—4	S	Fair.
Leavenworth	10	—3	NE	Clear.
Louisville, Ky....	7	—4	SE	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	17	—6	NW	Clear.
Omaha, Neb....	7	—8	S	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo....	16	—7	SE	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn..	7	—1	S	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	0	NW	Fair.
Yankton, D. T....	12	—8	S	Fair.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

ARRIVALS.

Carrie Brooks, Darlington, Zanesville.
R. W. Skillinger, Russell, Ironton.
Mallie Ragon, Williamson, Wheeling.

DEPARTURES.

Elizabeth, Irwin, Elizabeth.
Exchange; Shuman, Cincinnati.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Wheeling—Mallie Ragon, 1 P. M.

THE stage of water last evening was scant four feet, and falling. Weather clear and pleasant; there was a heavy rain on Saturday, but it did not last long enough to have any influence upon the water.

THE Utah was loading at Cincinnati for this port on Friday.

COM. FYFFE has floated 115 signal lights on the Ohio River.

THE Fred Wilson stuck one of her barges at the Sisters and had to leave it.

THE submarine Charlie Hill is on her way up Tennessee River to recover pig iron lost by the Florence Lee.

THE Exchange and John L. Rhoads are now the only two passenger boats we have in the Cincinnati and St. Louis trade.

THE Mallie Ragon, Capt. Williamson, is the regular packet for Wheeling and Parkersburg to-day, leaving promptly at 1 P. M.

CAPT. C. H. ARTHUR, of the Shannon, is now repairing his boat with the view of introducing her next season in the Hurry County trade.

THE R. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, is the regular packet for Ironton and intermediate points to-morrow, leaving promptly at 4 P. M.

THE Exchange departed for Cincinnati on Saturday evening with a very fair trip, and she will doubtless pick up something below. Jas. Hamilton and Jas. Henderson are her pilots.

CAPTAIN BEN. F. EGAN has a freight bill of the steamer Rideman, the first boat that ever went to Nashville. This ancient document is signed by Benjamin Barner, clerk, and is dated January 8th, 1820.

THE Eagle has been laid up with her tow at the foot of Phillisee; one of her barges was aground at this point but she succeeded in getting it off. Her tow was drawing from five feet seven to five feet eleven inches.

COMMODORE WILLIAM F. DAVIDSON, of the North-western Packet Company, is now the sole proprietor of the Opera-house in St. Paul, Minnesota. John X. Davidson, formerly of Lawrence County, Ohio, is the manager of the Opera-house.

THE wreck of the Mollie Fleet will be sold at auction this week. Captain Batchelor says if he does any more steamboating that he will build a flat boat expressly for the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade, fast enough to make weekly trips, and attend to way business.

THE New Orleans City Council has passed a resolution reducing the wharfage dues of boats lying up for the summer on that side of the river from $2 to $1 per day. The same body adopted a resolution to lease the wharves out to responsible parties. Major Burke opposed it, as it was too open for the lessees to make the wharfage dues to suit their own convenience.

IN the First District Court, New Orleans, last Tuesday, the already notorious H. N. Fiske, ex-United States Commissioner, was arraigned for assault and battery, on the affidavit of Mary E. Fiske. He pleaded guilty, and was fined $100, which could give bond in the sum of $10,000, $30,000, or $50,000 if need be. Judge Abell mildly replied that $100 would answer the requirements of the case.

FOLLOWING named towboats were in port yesterday: Diamond, Grand Lake, Dick Fulton No. 3, Boaz, Sam Miller, Hercules, Tigress, Ark, Enterprise, Fearless, James Gilmore, I. N. Phillips, Mars Planet, H. C. McCormick, Maggie Smith, Charley McDonald, Evan Frazer, Wm. Phillips, Gladiator, R. J. Grace, Stella, Sam Clark, Lioness No 2, Ida Bigler, Rescue, Resolute, John Dipold, Tom Dodsworth and Panther.

A YANKTON paper, of late date, says:—The Far West, of the Coulson Line, is expected down today.....The Josephine Purfee, Coulson Line, reached Bismarck on Sunday morning, one week and from Yankton. She's a lively craft.....The steamer John M. Chamberlain, from Fort Benton, will leave Yankton to-morrow for Fort Benton. She did not succeed in effecting the attempted transfer of freight to the Coulson boats.

THE Argo has removed the following obstructions to navigation, viz.: Snag near the head of the timber on Hennepin Island; the snag that the Fleetwood and Jim Hobson pulled at, opposite the powder mill, near Cahokia; snag on Bacon Creek, below the latter, on the left. It measured 15 feet 4 inches in circumference; snag opposite Steed's mill, near the chanel; snag near Solida Creek, opposite the mouth; five snags in Beach Lake, one at Manchester.

THE Belleville Courier man says: We learn that a number of our river friends are collecting money for the purpose of making us a present of a $5,000 house and lot. We have only such titles, and stop the collections. Save your money to buy bread and mosquito-bars with. These are no times for any such extravagance. Friends, we advise you to quit "slay the proceedings," and do all in your power to keep out of the poor-house, for the door stands wide open to receive you this summer.

ST. LOUIS advices, under date of the 27th, report as follows:—The river is falling, but there is yet a good stage in all the streams. Col. Whiting has not yet succeeded in getting a boat for the Illinois River. He is trying to charter until he can build. He wants a boat 190 feet long by 34 feet beam, and 4½ feet hold. If he builds, these will be his dimensions. The River left Memphis on Monday after a number of empty barges, for Cole, Gray & She has 200 tons of freight at her own to deliver at different points. Memphis is to furnish a tow of ore to Pittsburgh. The Tom W. Means left tonight for Ashland, and the Ironsides follows on Saturday. The Means has 1,200 tons. Business is not good for the time of the year.

A SPECIAL dispatch of 29th says: The Josephine met the Nellie Peck near Fort Peck on the recent trip from Carroll.....The steamer Chambers, which has been on the Missouri since last March, cleared for up-river yesterday noon.....The present best stage of water is one rise in the Missouri river, and we may begin to look for the annual flood in about two weeks.....The steamer Josephine found not less than four feet of water on her recent trip to Carroll.....he made the round trip from Bismarck to Carroll in seventeen days.....The Far West was expected to leave Bismarck for Carroll on the 23d instant, and the E. H. Durfee was expected at Bismarck on the 22d, on her way to Fort Buford.

A ST. LOUIS special to the *Cincinnati Commercial*, under date of the 28th, says:—The Andy Johnson left for St. Louis this morning with a cargo of 150 Illinois editors. The Laura L. Davis expects to leave for Cincinnati to-morrow, though she lacks considerable cargo yet.....The Josephine Purfee for Pittsburgh to-morrow with 250 tons of ore. Com. R. C. Gray is still here. The steamer Mary Boyd was sold last evening by Captain J. D. Elliott to Col. R. H. Whiting, of Peoria, Illinois; terms private. The boat is out on the ways, and will enter the St. Louis and Peoria trade as soon as repaired. A private letter from New Orleans says that the Grand Army Wm. Brown, of Memphis, was severely burned by the John Kyle disaster, will lose his eyesight. Cloudy and cool. River falling.

STRONG & CO., Cincinnati *Commercial* says—The Iron Mountain and Cairo and Cincinnati Packet Co. Limited Partnership, passed up. J. A. Stewart and Sons, Iowa, arrived from Iron Mountain to Pittsburgh. The Simpson Horner, from Pittsburgh with fifteen coal boats in line, arrived at New Orleans last Wednesday with 30,000 bushels of coal. The New Orleans *Times*, of last Thursday, confirms the recent statement that William Brown, clerk of the Bismarck, John Kyle, was badly scalded. This is sad intelligence.....The Cherokee was at Cairo on Saturday, with 40 barrels molasses, 264 kegs bolts, 1,000 pieces iron from Iron Mountain to Pittsburgh. The iron Mountain left for Pittsburgh with five barges of coal, 1,500 tons each. The Belmore is leading to follow early next week. Captain J. M. Dargan left on Friday evening for Memphis, to take command of the White River Packet Belle of Texas, while Captain Tom Hooper goes to Pittsburgh on Friday, to look after his new boat, now being constructed there.

(For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.)

RIVER PACKETS.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg, EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER,

MALLIE RAGON.

J. W. WILLIAMSON.....Captain
H. C. CALDWELL.....Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wood Street, corner of Water street, or
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Corner Wood and Water streets.

For Wheeling, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Huntington, Ironton, Portsmouth, Cincinnati and Louisville.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET—4 P. M.

THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER,

R. W. SKILLINGER.

J. T. RUSSELL.....Commander
C. B. RUSSELL.....Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

Giving through receipts to all points South and West. Special rates on Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville freights.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Agents.

The Steamer R. W. SKILLINGER will positively leave on TUESDAY, June 1, at 4 P. M. Passengers and Shippers can rely on her prompt departure.

J. T. RUSSELL, Master.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE

TO AND FROM EUROPE

TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator
Please apply

MAX SCHAMBERG,

Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.

163 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing every Tuesday from Philadelphia, for

QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.
Rates as low as by any other first-class route.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, Philadelphia.
LOUIS MOESSER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; THOMAS JONES, 62 Chatham street, Agents, Pittsburgh. au22:188

HARDWARE.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

Having transferred that portion of their stock saved from the fire, to No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Two Doors Above their Former Place of Business,

INVITE THOSE IN WANT OF

HARDWARE

To call without delay and avail themselves of the bargains they are offering.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS,

Carnegie Brothers & Co.,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridge Iron

Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POSTS, PINS, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes. General Office and Works:

33D STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed Information, giving calculations, strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y,

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Forty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 436 Walnut street, Philadelphia, No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS—GILLEN & BOAL, General Solicitors of Patents. Office, 81 Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. PATENTS secured, and models of all descriptions made promptly and at short notice. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information, address as above. de28:k7

PROSPECTUS.

1786. — 1875.

THE

Pittsburgh Gazette

IS PUBLISHED

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

And Circulates in Thirty-two States and Territories,

THE BEST

COMMERCIAL,

Political and News

PAPER

Published in the City of Pittsburgh.

THE GAZETTE

IN EACH ISSUE GIVES

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

BOTH BY

Telegrams and Special Correspondents.

ITS COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS

ARE WITHOUT A RIVAL.

In Politics it Sustains the Republican Party of the Country,

But freely discusses men and measures relating to the politics of the nation.

THE GAZETTE

IS

An Official Journal

OF THE

General Government, the State Government, Allegheny County and the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny,

AND

Publishes All Official Advertisements.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

AND SENT TO

All Mail Subscribers Free of Postage.

Heretofore the Postage has cost our subscriber one dollar and twenty cents per year. The terms, including postage, are for

12 Months	$10 00
6 Months	5 00
3 Months	2 50
1 Month	1 00
1 Week	15

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

Contains all the Important Foreign and Domestic News of the Week; received through the Telegrams of the Associated Press, and by Correspondents; also, Editorials on all the Leading Topics of the Day.

ALSO, FULL AND COMPLETE

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REPORTS,

Which are acknowledged to be THE BEST PUBLISHED IN THE CITY.

Its Literary Department also contains Choice Selections of Reading Matter, the Richest Gems of Poetry, and General News concerning the great world of Literature, Music, the Drama and Art.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

Is printed on the same Size Sheet as the Daily Gazette, and is therefore one of the Largest as well as the Best Weekly Published in the City.

Heretofore the Postage on the WEEKLY GAZETTE has cost our subscribers thirty cents per year.

CLUB TERMS.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE will be mailed singly and in Clubs, postage prepaid, on the following liberal terms:

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of Ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State; also, nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Parties desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

Prices for Advertising will be made known on application. Address,

KING, REED & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

OF ALLEGHENY,

No. 171 Federal Street.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

GEO. R. HILLIS, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. Macferron.
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox.
R. W. Cartwright.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

City Deposit Bank & Trust Co..

Corner of Penn and Collins avenues, East End.

Capital - $100,000.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Discounts Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M.

THOMAS BROWN, President.
H. C. MCFARLAND, Vice President.
B. M. EVERSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Brown, R. M. McClaren,
G. G. Negley, H. C. McFarland,
Dr. A. H. Gross, D

LATEST NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Springfield, Mass., Visited This Time.

The Loss Estimated at $500,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 30.—The most destructive fire ever in Springfield broke out about half past two this afternoon, and destroyed nearly forty buildings, including a number of business blocks, and causing a total loss of at least $500,000. A high wind prevailed all afternoon, and at one time the whole business section of the city was seriously threatened, but by about five the fire department, with assistance from Chicopee, Holyoke, Westfield and Hartford, succeeded in getting the flames under control.

The origin of the fire is not known, but the location was at H. M. Conkey's planing mill, located in the old planing mill of the Wason Car Company, on Taylor street, where the discoverer saw a pile of shavings blazing briskly. Within ten minutes after the striking of the alarm, it was evident that the fire department, though promptly at work, would not be able to confine the fire to that side of Taylor street, for while at the rear of the mill, near Powers' Paper Company's block, the flames had burst hotly out, and were spreading along the old walls and eating up the pile-driver used by the Wason Company in putting in the foundation of their new block, and other loose lumber therabouts, they had also swept through the front of the building and leaped across Taylor street to an old wooden building, into which Powers' Paper Company had recently moved their box shop. So fierce were the heat and flames, fanned by the wind, that they enveloped this tinder box in a second's time, and began to lick hungrily at the roofs and cornices of adjoining buildings.

In half an hour from the bursting out of the fire it could be seen the department were battling with what would in all probability be the most devastating fire that ever visited Springfield. Conkey's planing mill was completely wrapped in flames, and the whole reach of the old Wason Company's building on Taylor street to Dwight was on fire and surely doomed. The row of brick blocks on the south side of Taylor street, four or five in number, from the rear of Weight's block on Main street to O. B. Douglass' shop on the corner of Dwight street, were thickly occupied with various manufacturing interests, and for their saving, while there was hope, the firemen strove manfully, and for the time concentrated their efforts there. The stout brick walls bravely resisted the scorching heat till the flames had penetrated to the interior through the roofs, when hope vanished, and Taylor street was

A Gauntlet of Fire.

In the meantime the conflagration had spread through to Dwight street, and was driving families out of the old wooden tenements, and had taken a fierce hold of great piles of wood and lumber in Abbey's lumber yard. Every building in the square between Taylor and Worthington streets and Dwight street, and with the exception of Main street blocks was now on fire, except O. B. Douglass' works, from which the wind swept the flames, and the dry roofs of Stearn's Park were catching.

But the interest was suddenly transferred from this locality, and the prospects of indefinite destruction increased by the rolling out of dense volumes of smoke from the roof of Hurlbut's block, on the west side of Main street, at the corner of the bridge, and in which was the great dry goods house of McKnight, Norton & Hawley, and other important business concerns. Wentfield, Holyoke, Chicopee and Indian Orchard each sent one engine, and Hartford two.

All Weigh avenue, with its eight or nine houses, was a second Taylor street, and the Bethel church and Shaw's fine block of tenement houses on the corner of Vernon street, were blazing from roof and windows. At this juncture, four steamers of our department, having been re-inforced by arrivals from other cities, were detailed to head off the flames in that direction, and in a short time the fire yielded.

NEW YORK.

A Steamer Sunk in Hell Gate.

"CROOKED" WHISKY SEIZED.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1875.

The Coming Dedication of the Masonic Temple

is exciting great interest. The procession will be enormous. About three thousand craftsmen within three days announced their intention to take part in the parade who had previously offered themselves unable to be in line. The Grand Lodges of Georgia, South and North Carolina, Arkansas, Nebraska and California are represented here, and the delegates from various other Grand Lodges and Rine Lodges are hurrying hither. Delegations of Masons from distant places will probably arrive before Monday, but on Tuesday they are expected to flock in, and the streets will be lively with movements of the Masonic hosts, the local Commanderies and lodges. The Grand Lodge room is now thoroughly prepared for the dedication ceremonies.

Railway Troubles.

A number of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad have published a series of charges against the administrators of the company's affairs, to the effect that the committee charged with the reorganization of the road, in addition to voting themselves a compensation for their services, retained $280,000 worth of bonds, for which they have never accounted; that some of the Directors of the company are interested in the Terre Haute & Illinois Railroad Company, which the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Company is operating under a lease, and that the terms of the lease were for the benefit of the Directors, instead of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Company.

Forgers Indicted.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court this morning presented eighteen indictments against Chas. L. Lawrence, recently, charging him with forging entries of invoices. Fifteen other indictments were also presented against Lawrence, Col. De Shunes and others, not yet in custody for forgery and conspiracy.

A Steamer Sunk.

The steamer State of New York, of the Hartford and New York line, struck a rock in Hell Gate last night, and was run on the flats, where she now lies, the highest part of water in high tide. The passengers, fifty in number, were safely landed. Part of the freight was taken off. The rest will be got out at low water. The vessel will doubtless be saved.

"Crooked" Whisky Seized.

The revenue officers seized, yesterday, twenty barrels of whisky consigned by Rindskopf Bros., of the First Internal Revenue district of Missouri; 100 barrels consigned by L. Teuscher, of the First district of Missouri; 130 barrels consigned by R. W. Ulrich, of St. Louis. The claimants have not yet appeared.

ST. LOUIS.

The Recent Seizures of Distilleries and Rectifying Establishments—A Brutal Outrage.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The *Republican* this morning published an article on the recent seizures of distilleries and rectifying establishments in this city, in which is given the amount of property seized, as follows: R. W. Ulrice, distiller, $42,800; Bevis & Fraser, distillers, $35,688; Bingham Bros. distillers, $21,300; Louis Teuscher, distiller, $25,000; Jno. Busby, distiller, $6,200; Bevis, Fraser & Co., rectifiers, $28,200; G. Bensberg, rectifier, $8,600; Quinbarr Bros., rectifiers, $9,400; Bernecker & Co., rectifiers, $10,700; F. C. Ferderer, rectifier, $7,200. Besides these, the vinegar works of Keener, Zisemann & Schmidt and Henerick & Dale were seized, and $7,500 worth of property taken possession of. These amounts do not involve the real estate. In addition to this 1,261 barrels of spirits belonging to R. W. Ulrich, Bevis, Fraser & Co., G. Bensberg and Quinian Bros., valued at $144,000, were seized, making a total of $239,088. A searching investigation has been steadily progressing and all the ramifications of the ring have been brought to light. About one hundred witnesses have been examined and facts elicited which it was feared the closest scrutiny would fail to develop. The arrests are not numerous so far, but it is thought a dozen or more indictments will be found by to-morrow.

A dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says eight or ten rough characters took a half idiotic woman, a stranger, who had been wandering about the city for the past few days, into a caboose car, on Friday night, and in turn violated her person. The woman, who was *enciente*, has disappeared, and no arrests have been made.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1875.

Sioux Indians at Arlington Cemetery.

About one-half the Indians were taken to Arlington cemetery to-day to witness the decoration ceremonies. The remainder lounged about their rooms in a half nude state, smoking, sleeping and playing cards.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1875.

June Gold Sales.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York to sell half a million dollars gold each Thursday during June, the total amount to be sold two million dollars.

Indians in Church.

Part of the Indians attended Trinity church to-day, while Spotted Tail and an interpreter went to Dr. Newman's in the hope of seeing the President and obtaining a hearing, which was not gratified. Spotted Tail says to-night he has to have a "heap big talk" with the rest of the Indians, and cannot hold a council with the Secretary of the interior to-morrow. The Indians were counseling among themselves all evening, and were trying to decide upon a plan for dividing the reservation so as to let the Government have the Black Hills, with the right of way through their lands, and yet reserve a good price for themselves. They are still determined not go to the Indian Territory.

HOME NEWS.

Boat House Entered.

Some time during Saturday night some person or persons forced an entrance into the boat house of the Howard Boat Club, moored on the Allegheny side of the river, above Chestnut street bridge, and proceeded to demolish the chandeliers, furniture, &c., but did not injure the boats. It is not known who the rascals were.

A Disorderly Damsel.

On Saturday evening about 9 o'clock a female named Emma Duncan, who was somewhat under the influence of the pleasant evening, also of "tamarac," created a disturbance on Ohio street, near the Park, Allegheny, when Lieutenant Long hustled her off to the lock-up. Yesterday morning Mayor Phillips fined her $10 and costs, which she paid and was released.

The Central Association.

The new oil combination known as the Central Association has succeeded in inducing all the refiners of Pittsburgh except one or two to become members of it, and it is thought they will soon succumb. A few unimportant changes have been made in allotments, and it is said that within a fortnight at farthest the Association will be in working order. At any rate, this knowledge last week had the effect of increasing the price of refined oil over a cent and a half per gallon.

Base Ball.

The match game of base ball at Washington, Pa., on Saturday, between the Braddocks and Washington clubs, ended in a victory for the latter. The score is as follows:

	INNINGS							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Braddocks....	2	0	1	0	5	0	0	—8
Washington...	0	0	1	3	0	6	0	—10

Braddocks—Double-plays, 1; fly-catches, 2; put out on bases, 13; fouls caught, 4; left on bases, 5; wild throws, 2.

Washington—Double-plays, 1; fly-catches, 8; put out on bases, 5; fouls caught, 4; left on bases, 1; wild throws, 2.

The return game will be played next Saturday forenoon at Braddock's Fields.

Trial List for To-day in the Common Pleas Court No. 2.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company vs. Young et al.

McManus vs. Kelly.

Graham, trustee, vs. Mechling.

Same vs. Same.

Same vs. Same.

McQuilty vs. Same.

Swaney vs. White et al.

Hartman vs. The Nation Trust Co.

Herron vs. Same.

Kremer vs. Same.

Blatton vs. Same.

Zeidler et al. vs. Same.

Campbell for use vs. Blakely.

Luckert vs. Luckert et al.

Pentecost vs. Hohn.

The Democratic Primaries.

The Democratic primaries were held throughout the county on Saturday, for the selection of delegates to the Conventions to be held to-morrow, at which delegates to the State Convention will be chosen. There was some excitement in the ranks, caused by the contest which is going on between Messrs. Barr and Hopkins with reference to the Gubernatorial nomination. The returns which have come in are so incomplete that it is hard to say who has been victorious; both sides claim the advantage, but the showing seems to indicate that the Congressional district has the inside track. The matter, however, cannot be definitely settled until the Conventions meet to-morrow. Warm work is anticipated.

Allegheny School Principals.

At the next meeting of the Board of Controllers of Allegheny the question of reducing the number of principals will be brought forward. In view of this fact the following table, which has been very carefully compiled, may be of interest to the public.

The figures show the average number of pupils under the control of a principal in some of the important cities in the Union:

New York	580
Philadelphia	300
Boston	458
St. Louis	325
Cincinnati	630
Columbus	393
Baltimore	162
Jersey City	340
Buffalo	327
Memphis	158
Ft. Wayne	168
San Francisco	463
Atlanta	283
Allegheny	650

From the above we see that the number of pupils now under the supervision of a principal in Allegheny is considerably greater than elsewhere. The proposed change would increase this number to one thousand. With the school buildings widely scattered the principals could not be present as long and frequently as they should, and the burden of the lady teachers would be increased, and insubordination would be encouraged. Therefore it is argued that the plan is impracticable and would be highly injurious to the educational interests of our sister city. In any case, however, the figures are certainly worthy of consideration.

AMUSEMENTS.

Trimble's Varieties.

"The Waifs of New York" has been laid aside and this week Kate Raymond will appear in "Roughing It," assisted as last week by O. B. Collins, Edwin Price and J. S. Delmar. As this is the last week of the season, Mr. Aims is determined to make it one of the best, if not the best.

Professor Fowler.

This is the last day for phrenological consultations with this gentleman. He is stopping at the Monongahela house, where he can be found at almost any hour. Tomorrow morning he leaves for the East.

RECENT FATALITIES.

A Flagman Killed on the Connellsville Railroad—The Body of the Missing Brakeman Found—Suicide at New Brighton—An Inquest to be Held on the Body of George Dolben.

On Friday night about eleven o'clock a flagman named Alonzo G. Railing, who worked on the Connellsville railroad, was run over by a freight train near Saltsburg, and so badly injured that he died a short time after receiving his hurts. From what could be learned at the inquest, which was held by Alderman Joseph Butler, it appears that Railing had been riding on the train as far as Saltsburg, and that on reaching that point, was standing on top of a car which was unusually high, and while passing under a bridge was struck and knocked off the track and run over by the caboose. He had one leg cut off and was otherwise injured to such an extent that he died in about an hour after the accident. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased boarded on the corner of Cherry alley and First avenue, in this city, and leaves a wife and one child. He was about thirty years of age, has parents residing in Harrisburg, but his remains were brought to this city for interment.

It will be remembered that an Italian boy named Salvatoria Surdo, whose parents reside at No. 6 Virgin alley, near Municipal Hall, has been missing since last Wednesday and no trace of his whereabouts could be obtained. On Saturday about noon the body of the missing lad was taken from the Monongahela river, near the Clinton Iron works on the South Side. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest on the body, which resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts, as stated. Deceased was only nine years of age.

An inquest will be held this evening on the body of George Dolben, who was found dead on Penn avenue, on Saturday morning, mention of which has already been made in our columns.

THE GLENWOOD BOAT RACES.

Result of the Blackmore Regatta on Saturday.

The regatta on Saturday evening, at Glenwood, on the Monongahela river, under the auspices of the James Blackmore boat club, was quite a success both as to sport and in point of numbers, a large proportion of ladies being included in the latter but it is altogether likely that to them the picnic, which was given in connection with the regatta, was much the greatest attraction. The contests were two in number, the first for four oared boats, three miles, for a set of colors, and the second for singles sculls, one mile and return, for a gold medal. The Sheridan, Juniata and Duquesne clubs entered crews for the four oared race, as follows: Sheridan—Frank Denmarsh, bow; J. Rayhoch, J. Young and Joe Miller, stroke. They rowed in the boat "Wm. Bonshire," and wore light blue shirts and trunks. Juniata—J. B. Jones, Jr., bow; A. Wiegal, G. Erle and N. Layburg, stroke. Their dress was dark blue shirts and trunks, and they pulled in the boat "Dave Carle." Duquesne—Theodore Shott, bow; Oliver Moody, Sam. Moody and Patrick Brennan, stroke. Their boat was the "Jno. C. Fisher," and they, like the others, wore blue. About half-past five o'clock the word "go" was pronounced and the three crews shot out into the river with the Duquesne ahead. They were passed once by the Juniata but by an extra hard spurt regained their place in the lead and came in ten lengths ahead, winning the colors in nineteen minutes and thirty seconds. The Sheridan was about a quarter of a mile in the rear.

For the single scull race the entries were David Morgan, of the Soho club, Moody, of the Duquesne, Morrow, of the Adrienne, Wiemer of the Juniata, and T. Conway, of the Sheridan. After the starting signal had been given Wiemer took the lead and maintained it until Conway ran into him, and gave him the race, but notwithstanding the collision he only got in six lengths in Moody out of sight, Morrow having abandoned the contest. Other matches will doubtless soon be heard of now.

With your ice cream eat the Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. These goods are sold by many of the grocers, and at 91 and 93 Liberty street, at prices which are not extravagant.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

THE NATION'S MEMORIAL DAY.

Decoration Ceremonies on Saturday in the Various Cemeteries.

Saturday was observed in all parts of the city as Decoration Day. Owing to the rain which commenced shortly before noon Post No. 3, G. A. R., did not meet at their rooms until one o'clock, when the members who had reported for duty started for Allegheny cemetery headed by St. Cecelia Band. On Penn avenue they boarded the street cars which conveyed them to the cemetery gate where they formed in line and marched to Gen. Hays' monument, at which place a junction was formed with Post 117, from East Liberty. Both detachments then proceeded to the flats where the remains of some two hundred soldiers lie, and the exercises were commenced by Comrade Hazlett reciting the address prescribed by the Grand Army. A quartette comprising Messrs. Harry Horner, S. M. Alexander, J. G. McCandless, and George Petty, with Prof. S. Bissell at the organ, then sang the memorial hymn,

"Blessed are the martyred dead who lie
In holy graves for freedom won."

Rev. B. F. Brooke next offered up an earnest and touching prayer, and an ode was sung, after which the ceremony of strewing with flowers the graves of the dead was performed by comrades Chalmers, Baldwin, O'Brien and Chaplain Hartzell, the quartette singing "They are gone down the valley." This ration was delivered by Col. Richard Realf and proved to be one of his most eloquent and inspiring efforts. It received the undivided attention of all within the sound of his voice, and at its conclusion the doxology was sung and the exercises ended with the benediction, pronounced by Dr. Brooke.

In Allegheny the exercises commenced quite early. By eight o'clock the school children, who formed a part of the procession, were ranged in order along Ridge avenue, and an hour later the procession moved off along Ohio street, in the following order: Entire city police force; drum corps of Post 88, G. A. R.; squad of Knap's battery on foot; Veteran Association, Co. B., Pennsylvania Reserve corps; two companies of cadets from the Third ward public schools; Post 88, G. A. R., numbering 120 men; City Councils and officials, followed by citizens and others in carriages. The procession was perhaps not as large as it has been in other years, but it certainly was as fine in appearance as Allegheny has witnessed on a Decoration Day. The procession moved over the route laid down—up Federal and along Montgomery avenue to Union avenue. While passing the residence of the late Mayor Callow, on Montgomery avenue, the members of Post 88 lifted their hats in honor to the memory of their brave, dead comrade. The entire march route, as already published, was followed, and on Ridge avenue the soldiers there received from the school children the wreaths and flowers which the latter had made for them. About 9:30 o'clock the soldiers monument was reached. It was profusely and handsomely decorated with flags, flowers, ivy and laurel. The assemblage was called to order by Major Pentecost, who introduced the choir, when Kirkpatrick, the gentleman selected to preside over the ceremonies. Rev. I. N. Baird offered prayer, and was followed by Post Adjutant Stevens, who read the orders from G. A. R. headquarters for the observance of the day. After the singing of a hymn, Judge Kirkpatrick read an extract from the oration of Abraham Lincoln, delivered at the dedication of the Gettysburg monument. The address of the day was then delivered by Captain C. J. Arms, and when through he was warmly congratulated by his friends, who expressed their sincere appreciation of his effort. The exercises were completed by Horace B. Durbin reading an original poem entitled "Our Dead Soldiers." Post 88 then went to Uniondale and Sunnyside cemeteries, and the Reserve corps to the cemeteries on Spring and Troy hills. We neglected to state that the Hampton monument, in the East Park, was beautifully decorated by the surviving members of the battery from which the monument takes its name.

On the South Side the ceremonies were under the auspices of Post 151, all the members of which, save two or three, turned out. After marching over the prescribed route they went to St. Michael's cemetery, on the Brownsville road, and while passing through the entrance to it the band played a dirge. The comrades arranged themselves in ranks of two, facing inward on the main avenue of the cemetery, when Post Commander J. G. Fisher stepped forward and spoke to the members from a platform in the stone. Rev. Joseph Hollingshead then made an effective prayer, after which an order was given by the Commander to break ranks and proceed to strew the graves. Flowers were not plenty at all, and consequently they were not thrown profusely over the graves, but not each mound was planted a living flower which will grow with the growing summer. Thus were all the dead remembered, and none forgotten. After each hillock in St. Michael's had received its floral tribute, the soldiers went to St. Paul's cemetery and the graves in it were similarly decorated. Rev. Joseph Hollingshead delivered an address here, after which the column again formed and visited the Methodist, South Side, Concord and Zimmerman cemeteries, concluding with appropriate exercises in the hall on Fourteenth street.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Reports from the Work—Prosperity Everywhere—Home Mission Work.

The fifty-fourth session of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States has been in session in St. Marks Church, Baltimore, for several days past. The attendance is large, and the proceedings thus far have been marked with great harmony. Rev. G. F. Stelling, D. D., of Harrisburg, has been elected President. The chief business thus far transacted is that connected with the reports of the missionary work. The report of the Home Mission Board states that there are now 53 missions. They are distributed over the country as follows: Kansas, 8; Ohio, 7; Pennsylvania, 5; Iowa, 6; New York, 5; Illinois, 4, West Virginia, 3; Indiana, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Missouri, 2, and Nebraska, Michigan, Maine, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia, each 1. In 46 of these the English language is employed, in 5 the Swedish, 1 the Norwegian, and two months ago, since which time twenty-five meetings have been held. Appeals had been issued to the various German congregations, and much had been undertaken. The receipts amounted to $351.44, while the expenses were $617.04, leaving a balance in the treasury of $284.40. The report was accepted. With it was a suggestion that the Board be continued.

A LIVELY TUSSLE.

An Obstreperous Person—How He Was Landed in the Lock-up.

About two o'clock yesterday morning Lieut. Roll, of Allegheny, found it necessary to arrest a colored man named Ben Jefferson, who was creating a disturbance at the corner of Craig and Lacock streets, where he resided. Jefferson resisted the officer, and his wife and her brother and sister all came to his assistance. Finally, after handling the officer pretty roughly, they succeeded in getting Ben away from him. The Lieutenant then arrested Ben's brother-in-law, and was taking him to the lock-up, when Ben came out of the house with a large poker and made at the officer and attempted to strike him on the head. The officer dodged the blow and received it on his arm. He then called assistance and again collared Ben, and this time, assistance having arrived, the other defendants disappeared and he landed Ben safely in the lock-up. At the hearing yesterday morning the Lieutenant told his story and showed his torn and bloody coat, and Ben showed a bloody head, which evidenced the truth of the severity of the struggle. Ben was fined $20 and costs, in default of which he received thirty days to Claremont.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Saturday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Caspian, at Liverpool; steamer Colombo, at Hull; steamer Wisconsin, at Queenstown; steamer Scythia, at Queenstown.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Meeting of the General Assembly—Continuation of Proceedings—Discussing the Home and Foreign Mission Work—Interesting Facts and Figures—A Bird's Eye View of Wooster.

Afternoon Session.

WOOSTER, May 28, 1875.

Assembly convened according to adjournment at two o'clock, the Moderator in the Chair Opening prayer by the Rev. A. H. Calvert. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The committee on Bills and Overtures reported that the congregation of Troy be transferred from the Presbytery of Cleveland to that of Mansfield. So ordered.

Also that Home Mission work hitherto performed by a general committee consisting of one representative from each Presbytery, should be performed in the future by a committee consisting of one representative from each Synod, and that the distribution of men and money should be distributed by the Synods.

On the report there was much discussion. Dr. Wallace hoped the matter would be thoroughly investigated, as very much dissatisfaction had been expressed towards the present system. The matter was at length referred to a committee of one from each Synod.

The committee on Sustentation presented a paper urging liberality on the church.

When the hour of four o'clock had arrived the Moderator announced that the Assembly would now, on invitation of the President of Wooster University, march in a body to visit that institution. Accordingly the Assembly headed by the Moderator marched to the University and filed into the chapel. When all were seated the President, Dr. Taylor, welcomed them to the Institution. He referred to its history and to its present high success. It was highly religious in its teachings. Many students have been converted during the past year. We should not neglect the religious training of the youths in their early education. They had an endowment of over $200,000. Let us unite in building up such institutes as this, and united make them a power for good.

The Moderator, Dr. Barr, being called upon responded: He said he had a special interest in this college. He rejoiced that Wooster College was so religious in its character. He wished it great success.

Dr. Wallace, President of the Monmouth College, responded. He also rejoiced in the high character of this institution. The enemies of truth desire to divorce religion from education. This would be a deadly policy. Is it any wonder the ranks of infidelity are recruited from the men of letters when our colleges are officered by men who promulgate error? He rejoiced to know that Dr. Taylor was the champion of the grand old principles of the reformation. He believed that science was the handmaid of religion. May God bless this institution, and may ever the "banner of truth" wave over it.

Professor Stoddard spoke next. He would never teach science if he could not teach religion. Science is not a truth stamped on nature but is in harmony with the Book of God. Over the door of some schools it was written God must not be mentioned here; into such a place he would never enter. He closed by referring to Monmouth College and uttered a few words concerning it. Endow Monmouth College with $500,000 and then place $500,000 upon Wooster.

Dr. Sloane, of the Southern Associate Reformed church, spoke next. After which Rev. Dr. Harper of Newburg Seminary led in prayer. The Assembly then ascended to the top of the building where they had a magnificent view of the country. At their feet lay peacefully the city of Wooster with its church spires, its fine public buildings, and the neat cottages, while far away in the distance stretched green fields and valleys and wood-crowned hills. Before ascending, the Assembly joined in singing the one hundredth psalm and it was truly inspiring as the grand old notes of "Old Hundred" floated in the soft summer air. The Assembly then returned to the kind and hospitable homes of Wooster to return again to their high and holy work in the evening.

Evening Session.

Assembly convened and was opened with prayer by Elder Wm. A. Brown. Moderator in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. The following named persons were appointed as a committee from the several Synods to report on a paper presented with respect to the better prosecution of the Home Mission work: Synod of Pittsburgh, Rev. D. Carson, New York, Wm. Getty; Pittsburgh, Elder. First Synod, Rev. John Anderson; Synod of Ohio, Rev. J. C. Campbell; Illinois, Dr. A. Wallace; Iowa, J. McKee, M. D.; Synod of Kansas, Rev. J. A. Collins.

The Assembly then went into a conference on Home Mission Work.

Dr. Gilbert Brown, of Pittsburgh, Secretary of the Home Board, was the first speaker. He said that there has been a steady advancement in this work during these last years. There is a growth in the number of missions and in number of ministers. These missions during the past year have contributed over $8,000. If this work has not been a success where will you find success? We can point to whole localities that have grown from these efforts. Aid was granted by the last Assembly to 203 stations. There is a membership of 9,391, with an average attendance of 7,641. Missions have been 14,000 members. 124 church edifices have been erected; 129 missionaries have been employed. In these Sabbath schools there are 8,713 scholars. Let us have your prayers and active co-operation in this great and solemn work. Rev. Wellington Wright, Rev. Reid, Esq., of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting. Mr. Morrison said he represented a Presbytery which was under the Home Board. But some of these churches are now contributing largely to the foreign work. He believed the present working of the Home Board to be efficient and it was accomplishing much good. Rev. Dr. Hanna, of Canada, Rev. Mr. McKee and Rev. Mr. Brown, the time having arrived, the Assembly adjourned to meet in the morning at nine o'clock.

Fourth Day.

Assembly convened, and was constituted with prayer by the Moderator. Roll call was dispensed with. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A paper was received with respect to the recent encroachments of Catholicism. Referred to appropriate committee.

The Synod of the Western Reformed Church presbytery asked to return certain papers and records in their possession. Referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

The Committee of the Board of Home Missions reported the action of the Board during the year was approved. Rev. W. J. Robinson, George M. Reid, and Rev. James Keiso were re-elected.

Rev. John C. Scott was dropped from preaching in the Presbytery of Sidney during the first quarter.

Rev. J. G. Carson made a telling speech pleading with the Church not to make retrenchments in its home work, and severely criticised the actions of the General Committee in their operations, and referring especially to the giving of appointments to students unlicensed, and denying work to those who had a right to receive it. Professor Carson moved that the names of students who were not licensed should be stricken from the roll of supplies.

On motion, the further discussion of the matter was postponed until the afternoon session.

The remaining part of the session was spent in devotional exercises.

Afternoon Session.

Assembly met at 2 o'clock, the Moderator in the chair. Rev. Wm. Stewart, of Pittsburgh, made the opening prayer. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Dr. John G. Brown offered his resignation as a member of the Board of Publication, which was accepted.

Assembly proceeded to the order of the day, namely, to discuss the Home Mission work. The motion to strike off the names of unlicensed students from the roll of supplies was lost, and the original report passed. On motion Rev. Wellington Wright was assigned to the Kansas Presbytery, with a salary of $800. Some members feared the funds could not be raised, but that noble Christian giver, Wm. Reid, Esq., of Sewickley, said that the money would be raised. Also that $100 be taken from Second Jersey City and given to 127th street church, N. Y., and that G. M. Reid be assigned to the First Presbytery, of New York. Rev. Wm. M. Hunter was assigned to the Presbytery of Sidney for the second quarter. The original report of the Committee of the Home Board was then adopted as amended.

The Assembly Committee on the report of the Board of Home Missions recommended the following resolution: That in order to check the growing tendency manifested all over the Church by Presbyterian congregations to make private arrangements for supplying vacant pulpits, Presbyteries be directed to supply vacancies only by men appointed through the General Committee or Board.

Elder William Getty thought there was too much red tape in the resolution and in a great measure impracticable.

Dr. D. Wallace opposed the resolution as it took the power out of the hands of Presbytery where it belonged.

Rev. Mr. Smith said it was running from Congregationalism into Episcopacy.

Dr. Wallace offered the following amendment, which was adopted: That in order to check the growing tendency all over the Church to make private arrangements for supplying vacant pulpits, vacancies be supplied only by men appointed by the General Committee, Board or Presbyteries.

The further discussion of the subject was postponed, to come up as the order of the day on Monday morning.

The Assembly adjourned, with prayer by Dr. Cooper.

All the pulpits of the city were occupied on Sabbath by members of the Assembly.

In 30 Minutes,

from the Court house, you can reach J. R. & A. Murdoch's Oakland greenhouses (14 of them), where you will find *everything* in the way of Bedding plants, Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums &c., &c., to choose from. Cars leave every 7 minutes, or call at their Seed store, 112 Smithfield street, opposite the postoffice, and get a catalogue and make your selections from it. MWF

Idlewood Cottages.

This charming rural retreat, only six miles from the city, will open for the season on June 1st. Parties desiring to engage rooms on cottages will apply at 102 Wood street, or at Idlewood.

W. S. JACKSON,
Proprietor.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

An Item of Interest to the Sterner Sex —Where They Can Get Fine Furnishing Goods—The Assortment at Joseph Horne & Co's.

Fashion writers give a great deal of advice to the ladies, but they seldom devote much attention to those of the sterner sex, who really might profit by a little judicious advice in this direction. To make up for this lack of attention to gentlemen, we desire to give them a little advice in one direction, and that is, that if they wish to secure the best furnishing goods, comprising the best in material and style, and most comfortable in wear, they should procure their supplies from the retail stores of Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 197 and 199 Penn avenue. A special department has been fitted up in No. 199 for the accommodation of gentlemen, and they will find an assortment of furnishing goods here that has rarely been seen in the city. The stock is fresh and comprises everything in this class of goods that can be called for, and at lower prices, in most instances, than have ever before been reached.

In the line of underwear, for example, the patron finds a very large stock of all the best classes of goods. There are garments for underwear for summer, of Silk, Gauze, Gossamer, French Gauze, and Flannel—the latter being something new in this line. In drawers, the chief attraction is the Patent Pantaloon style, in Jean and Linen, which is very comfortable in wear, both because of material and make-up.

Connected with this department is that for hosiery of which there is a very superior assortment, and a great variety of styles. There are fancy half hose for every pretty in color, and are specialities which can be had nowhere else. Among these is the real, genuine article in Balbriggan hose, which is manufactured for the house, and is imported direct from the manufactory of Smythe & Co.

In the line of fancy dress shirts, the assortment is very complete. The style is the low cut, open back, and shield pleat, which is very popular with young gentlemen. Elderly gentlemen, however, will find in the stock some plain styles that will suit them, and boys can be furnished with linen shirts of any required size. Then there are collars and cuffs to match; and imaginable class of linen goods in this direction can be seen in the stock. Among the leading styles of collars are the Argyle, Euripides, Roscius, Czar, and others—all standing collars, with turn over points, and the Phidias, Boston, Florence, Brignoli and other styles are all "turn down." There is also the celebrated Bishop collar, for old gentlemen who want something very neat, plain and comfortable. Those who have had in round or straight corners, so that there can be no trouble in making selections.

In the line of neck-wear, also, the full line of ties and scarfs should be mentioned. The assortment of light scarfs for summer wear is very beautiful. There is a great variety of colors this season, but the plain colors seem to meet favor. The stock, however, has been selected with a view of suiting every fancy. Those who prefer tied scarfs will find the fine black silk wide end, and the straight ties, a specialty with the house. They are the perfection of neatness, and when color is not desired, are just what will captivate the fancy of the patron.

The Glove and Handkerchief Department will not be visited by the gentleman who wants to secure these necessary articles to complete the dressing. We have made mention heretofore of the glove department in detail, and need only add now that a further look at the stock justifies what has been said. There are Taffeta Silk, Fine English Lisle Thread, Kid and Kid finish gloves for street wear, and, for evening dress, gloves of different shades, with one and two buttons, and gloves in prices as varied as the styles. In handkerchiefs in the way of silk, plain white, and linen hem-stitched with fancy colored borders, which are all the rage now. In this new style of fancy goods the stock is unusually large.

There are other goods in the Furnishing Department which might be mentioned, but the young or old gentleman who needs anything in this line can be better served here than by calling at the wholesale and looking over the stock. There is nothing wanting. It comprises the latest and best of everything, and the prices will be found very reasonable for the quality of the goods. The Gent's furnishing goods department, it should be remembered, is located in the front of No. 199, and is an entirely distinct department from the ladies'. It is open on Saturday evenings until eight o'clock. Gentlemen, go and take our advice and patronize this establishment, will not only in the end save money, but will have the satisfaction of wearing goods that will be comfortable and neat as long as any threads of any of the garments hold together. We say therefore to our young gentlemen friends: get your furnishing goods at Horne's, No. 199 Penn avenue.

THE EAST LIBERTY HOMICIDE.

Further Particulars in Regard to the Killing of Michael Carr—Summary of the Testimony before the Coroner's Jury—The Inquest adjourned until To-night.

In our issue of Saturday morning mention was made of the killing of Michael Carr, which took place at East Liberty. The intelligence of the murder of Carr reaching the Mayor's office until after midnight, the morning papers were compelled to rely upon what could be learned through the police telegraph. A dispatch received from East Liberty Station House stated that Carr had been shot and almost instantly killed by officer Grierson, and gave as the cause of the action on the part of the officer that he had been struck by his prisoner, which led him to fire the fatal shot in self-defense. From this intelligence, our account of the affair was written up, but it appears that instead of being shot, Carr was struck by the locomotive and run down, cut into a ditch, the latter falling on top of the former, which resulted in the fracture of two of his ribs. This occurred about 9 o'clock Friday afternoon and the cause leading the officer to attempt the arrest of Carr grew out of a difficulty between he (Carr) and one Hugh Kernan in which the two got into a dispute about a game of ball, which finally ended in blows. It is said that Carr was under the influence of liquor which made him much more uncontrollable than was usual, and which possibly led him to resist the officer. After he had been injured he was taken to the Station house when Dr. Reed was called who ordered him taken to his home near the drove yards, where he lingered until early after odd midnight.

After his injuries had proven fatal, an officer was sent out to effect the arrest of Grierson, but it was subsequenly learned he had surrendered himself into the custody of the Deputy Mayor to await the result of the injuries of the wounded man. Word was sent to the Coroner who went out to East Liberty on Saturday morning and the inquest was started, but a summary of what was elicited from the different witnesses examined. The inquest not being concluded, it was adjourned until to-night in order that a *post mortem* examination might be made of the body.

An information has been made before Alderman Lowry against Grierson by Thomas Carr, a brother of the unfortunate man, charging him with murder.

The deceased was born in Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country twenty-seven years ago. He resided for three years in East Liberty, his occupation being that of digging and quarrying. He leaves a wife and four children in poor circumstances. When not under the influence of liquor he was a quiet and peaceable man.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

A South Side Saloon Keeper Badly Hacked Up on Saturday Evening.

Lawrence Walker was badly hacked up in front of his saloon on Sarah street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, South Side, about six o'clock on Saturday evening, by Andy Young. The latter is somewhat addicted to the flowing bowl, and in order to stop the sources of his inebriation as much as possible, his wife had warned a number of saloon keepers in that vicinity not to sell him liquor, a warning which all of them were very willing to heed, because Mrs. Young had prosecuted some of them, and they were not possessed with an ardent desire to become defendants in any more such suits. Andy got to booming around the South Side, and succeeded in getting himself ejected from more than one saloon. Finally he went to Walker's and demanded a drink. It was refused him and he became obstreperous, alleging that he would have it. For the purpose of settling the matter in as quiet and peaceable a way as possible Walker came from behind the bar, and before the clock ticked off sixty seconds Young was on the pavement. There he drew a knife and cut Walker in seven or eight places, some of the wounds being eight or nine inches in length and an ugly depth. The calf of one leg is ripped up, there is